

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4266.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1909.

PRICE
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UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

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Course of Education and as to the Preliminary Examination required
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College, Salisbury Road, Brompton, London, N.W.

NORTH BRITISH ACADEMY OF ARTS,
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Drama. VI. Mechanical Arts and Handicrafts. VII. Manufactures,
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Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

VACATION COURSE IN GEOGRAPHY.—A
small CLASS in GENERAL AND PRACTICAL GEOGRAPHY
(Indoor and Outdoor), specially designed for Women Teachers, will be
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Miss E. TAYLOR, B.Sc., Diplômée of the School of Geography, at
16, Richmond Road, Oxford.

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(Open to Men and Women)
Will be held in OXFORD, SEPTEMBER 13-24, 1909.
Among the Lecturers will be Profs. S. R. DRIVER, PERCY
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CHARLES, H. RASHID, J. J. COPELAND, G. B. GRAY,
Rev. P. H. WICKSTEAD, Count GOBELT DALVIELLA, Mr.
R. R. MARETT, and others.
The fee for the Course of about Fifty Lectures is 1l.
Applications for details and Tickets to be made to
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Rev. G. W. THATCHER, Mansfield College, Oxford.

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AUGUST 31. JAMES GRAHAM, Secretary for Education,
Education Department, Leeds.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland,
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York Post Office as Second Class matter.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

CHAIR OF ZOOLOGY.
The COUNCIL announces that the CHAIR OF ZOOLOGY is
VACANT, through the death of Prof. T. W. Bridge.
Applications, accompanied by six or five copies of Testimonials, will
be received before SEPTEMBER 15.
The Stipend is 600l. per annum.
The SESSION will BEGIN OCTOBER 1, 1909.
Further particulars may be obtained from
GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

**ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, EXETER.**

The GOVERNORS invite applications for appointment to the post
of LECTURER in CLASSICS and ASSISTANT MASTER of
METHOD, at a commencing Salary of 150l. per annum.
Applications should be lodged, not later than SEPTEMBER 16,
1909, with THE REGISTRAR, from whom a Form and particulars of
appointment may be obtained.
Candidates, either personally or by letter, will be deemed a
disqualification.

**BOLTON MUNICIPAL DAY TRAINING
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Applications are invited for the post of STAFF LECTURER
(Woman) in SCIENCE and MATHEMATICS. Commencing Salary
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have had considerable experience in the special work required.
Applications (on a Form to be supplied), together with copies of
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AUGUST 31, 1909.
F. WILKINSON, Director of Education.
Education Offices, Nelson Square, Bolton.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON.

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The EDUCATION COMMITTEE require the services of an
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Particulars of the duties and Forms of Application, which must be
returned by not later than AUGUST 14, may be obtained from
J. MOORE MURRAY, M.Sc.
Education Office, Sankey Street, Warrington,
July 23, 1909.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE
COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
ASSISTANT MISTRESS REQUIRED, to commence duties on
SEPTEMBER 16, to take charge of Middle Form and some General
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100l. to 110l. per annum according to qualifications and experience,
with increments in accordance with the Committee's Scale. Further
particulars and Forms of Application may be obtained from Mr. H. W.
COOK, Technical Institute, Tunbridge Wells. Applications must be
forwarded as soon as possible to the Head Mistress—Miss M. B.
KELLY—County School for Girls, Tunbridge Wells. Canvassing will
be considered a disqualification.
By order of the Committee.
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
Caxton House, Westminster, July 27, 1909.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

RAMSGATE HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.
COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
WANTED, in SEPTEMBER NEXT, a JUNIOR FORM MISTRESS
for the above-named School. The Candidate to be qualified to teach
Drawing, and some of the following Subjects: Botany, Geography,
Physiology, Drill, Games. Training and experience essential. Initial
Salary 100l. to 110l. per annum according to qualifications and expe-
rience, with increments in accordance with the Committee's Scale.
Further particulars and Forms of Application may be obtained from
Mr. A. R. FRANKS, Technical Schools, Ramsgate. Applications
must be forwarded as soon as possible to the Head Mistress—Miss
A. MERRYMAN—County School for Girls, Ramsgate. Canvassing
will be considered a disqualification.
By order of the Committee.
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
Caxton House, Westminster, July 27, 1909.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

BEDE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
WANTED, on SEPTEMBER 14, for the GIRLS' SECTION, an
ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach Geography. Ability to teach some
Mathematics desirable. Every Candidate must have a University
Degree, or its Oxford or Cambridge equivalent. Good discipline
necessary. Salary 110l. or 112l. rising according to Scale to 150l.
Scale of Salaries and Application Form may be obtained on sending
stamped addressed envelope to the undersigned, who will receive
applications up to AUGUST 10.
T. W. BRYERS, Education Secretary.
15, John Street, Sunderland.

GRAY'S INN N.

The BENCHES will require the services of an ASSISTANT in
the LIBRARY from about OCTOBER 1. Age limits 20 to 35.
Candidates must possess some experience of Library Work, and a
knowledge of Latin and French. Salary Scale to 100l. according to
qualifications. Applications, enclosing copies of three Testimonials
written for this purpose, should be sent in before SEPTEMBER 15,
addressed to the MASTER OF THE LIBRARY, Gray's Inn, London.
N.B.—No Candidate may make personal application by letter or
otherwise to any Bench of the Society.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1908.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

The DUBLIN COMMISSIONERS will, in OCTOBER NEXT, make the first appointments to the following Offices in UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK:—

	Stipend
Professorship of History	£450
Professorship of Irish Language and Literature	450
Professorship of Botany and Agriculture	350
Professorship of Geology and Geography	350
Professorship of Economics and Commerce	450
Lectureship in German	150
Lectureship in Methods of Education	150
Lectureship in Philosophy	150
Lectureship in Mathematical Physics	350
Lectureship in Mental Diseases	50
Lectureship in Accountancy	50

The Office will be tenable for Seven Years from the dissolution of the Royal University, and the holders will be eligible for reappointment by the Senate of the National University of Ireland.

Applications, which may be accompanied by three Testimonials and three References, must be sent to the Secretary of the Commissioners before AUGUST 31 next, from whom all information as to the tenure, duties, &c. of the Offices may be obtained.

The Representations of the Governing Body of University College, Cork, will be invited in reference to the Candidates from whom application shall have been received.

No communications, verbal or written, in reference to the appointments, are to be made to individual Members of the Commission.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1909.
ROBERT DONOVAN, Secretary to the Commissioners.
Royal University Buildings, Dublin.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1908.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

The DUBLIN COMMISSIONERS will, in OCTOBER NEXT, make the first appointments to the following Offices in UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY:—

	Stipend
Professorship of Modern Irish Language and Literature	£450
Professorship of Celtic Philology	150
Lectureship in Electrical Engineering	150

The Office will be tenable for Seven Years from the dissolution of the Royal University, and the holders will be eligible for reappointment by the Senate of the National University of Ireland.

Applications, which may be accompanied by three Testimonials and three References, must be sent to the Secretary of the Commissioners before AUGUST 31 next, from whom all information as to the tenure, duties, &c. of the Offices may be obtained.

The Representations of the Governing Body of University College, Galway, will be invited in reference to the Candidates from whom applications shall have been received.

No communications, verbal or written, in reference to the appointments, are to be made to individual Members of the Commission.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1909.
ROBERT DONOVAN, Secretary to the Commissioners.
Royal University Buildings, Dublin.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1908.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

The DUBLIN COMMISSIONERS will, in OCTOBER NEXT, make the first appointment to the following Offices in UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN:—

	Stipend
The Professorship of Greek	£600
The Professorship of Latin	700
The Professorship of Mathematics	700
The Professorship of English Literature	500
The Professorship of English Language and Philology	400
The Professorship of French and Romance Philology	500
The Professorship of History	500
The Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Education	400
The Professorship of Logic and Politics	500
The Professorship of Logic and Psychology	500
The Professorship of Metaphysics	700
The Professorship of Celtic Archaeology and Ancient Irish History	600
The Professorship of Early Irish	600
The Professorship of Modern Irish Language and Literature	600
The Professorship of Chemistry	750
The Professorship of Geology	500
The Professorship of Experimental Physics	500
The Professorship of Mathematical Physics	600
The Professorship of Zoology	600
The Professorship of Anatomy	600
The Professorship of Physiology and Histology	700
The Professorship of Pathology and Bacteriology	600
The Professorship of Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence	350
The Professorship of Materia Medica and Therapeutics	350
The Professorship of Medicine	350
The Professorship of Midwifery and Gynaecology	350
The Professorship of Surgery	350
The Professorship of Jurisprudence and Roman Law	250
The Professorship of Constitutional Law and of the Law of Public and Private Wrongs	250
The Professorship of the Law of Property and of the Law of Contracts	250
The Professorship of Civil Engineering	600
The Professorship of the National Economics of Ireland	500
The Professorship of Political Economy	500
The Professorship of Architecture	300
The Professorship of Commerce	400
The Lectureship in German	200
The Lectureship in Accountancy	150
The Lectureship in Banking and Finance	100
The Lectureship in Physics	300
The Lectureship in Botany	350
The Lectureship in Modern Irish History	250
The Lectureship in Ophthalmology	50
The Lectureship in Pure Mathematics	300
The Lectureship in Dental Mechanics	50
The Lectureship in Dental Surgery	100
The Lectureship in Spanish	100
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The Lectureship in Special Pathology	150
The Lectureship in Irish Language	150
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The Office will be tenable for Seven Years from the dissolution of the Royal University, and the holders will be eligible for re-appointment by the Senate of the National University of Ireland.

Applications, which may be accompanied by three Testimonials and three References, must be sent to the Secretary of the Commissioners before AUGUST 31, from whom all information as to the tenure, duties, &c. of the Offices may be obtained.

The Representations of the Governing Body of University College, Dublin, will be invited in reference to the Candidates from whom application shall have been received.

No communications, verbal or written, in reference to the appointments, are to be made to individual members of the Commission.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1909.
ROBERT DONOVAN, Secretary to the Commissioners.
Royal University Buildings, Dublin.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF PHYSICS in the ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND will become VACANT on OCTOBER 1, 1909. Candidates for that Office are requested to forward their Testimonials to THE SECRETARY, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, on or before AUGUST 15 NEXT.

Preference will be given to Candidates who have had experience of the applications of Physics to Technology.—For any further information Candidates should apply to THE SECRETARY of the Department.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, July 15, 1909.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF.

THE COUNCIL of the COLLEGE invites applications for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER in the DEPARTMENTS for the TRAINING of MEN TEACHERS for ELEMENTARY and SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, with Testimonials (which need not be printed), must be sent on or before TUESDAY, August 31, 1909.

J. AUSTIN JENKINS, B.A., Registrar.
July 10, 1909.

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DEVON COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE

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REQUIRED, in SEPTEMBER, a SENIOR ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach English, French (residence abroad), Needlework, and Form Subjects. Degree or equivalent and experience in a good Secondary School essential. The Mistress appointed will have special care of the Girls, under the Head Master, and should be willing and able to assist in the organization of Games. Well-equipped new school. Salary 120l. to 140l. Forms may be obtained from the Head Master, Mr. H. W. COUSINS, Oakville, Adwick Road, Mexborough, and should be returned by AUGUST 10.

STOKE NEWINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARIES, LONDON, N.

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Protection Society, consequent upon its Amalgamation with another Society, seeks a SIMILAR APPOINTMENT, or position as Private Secretary, with practical experience in a good Secondary School essential. The Mistress appointed will have special care of the Girls, under the Head Master, and should be willing and able to assist in the organization of Games. Well-equipped new school. Salary 120l. to 140l. Forms may be obtained from the Head Master, Mr. H. W. COUSINS, Oakville, Adwick Road, Mexborough, and should be returned by AUGUST 10.

Miscellaneous.

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SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1909.

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LITERATURE

Recollections of a Long Life. By Lord Broughton. Edited by his Daughter Lady Dorchester. 2 vols. With Portraits. (John Murray.)

(First Notice.)

IN an old civilization with a rich literature such as ours it is not surprising that centenary celebrations grow more and more frequent as the centuries pass. We will not adventure to characterize as an act of filial piety Lady Dorchester's choice of this particular year 1909 for presenting to the general public these two important volumes of her father's recollections, anecdotes, and statements on various subjects; yet the choice is a happy one; for when Lord Broughton recalled (vol. i. p. 5) his first acquaintanceship with Lord Byron, their tour together in Albania, and the large work in which that tour was chronicled, he mentioned that this was not his first publication, inasmuch as he had put his name to a volume of Poetical Miscellanies "of which, although Lord Byron was one of the contributors," he himself, John Cam Hobhouse, "soon became heartily ashamed." It is a moot point whether to be ashamed of one's *primitiæ* is a sign of grace or not: hence our reluctance to assume that the daughter's timely act of piety to the father's memory was consciously directed to the circumstance that the book of miscellanies for which Hobhouse took shame to himself was published in the year 1809. It was entitled "Imitations and Translations from the Ancient and Modern Classics, together with Original Poems never before published, collected by J. C. Hobhouse, B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge";

it bore the time-honoured motto from Martial, "Nos hæc novimus esse nihil," and the imprint of the Longman firm; and it disclosed in a sprightly preface that the great bulk of the poems and translations described as "collected" by Hobhouse were in fact written by him, though there were other contributors to the volume than Byron. There is nothing to be ashamed of; the book moreover tangibly records that early public association of the names of Byron and Hobhouse which redounds to the lasting honour of both; and this agreeable publication of Lady Dorchester's celebrates, intentionally or not, a Byron-Hobhouse Centenary.

As explained by the publisher, these imposing volumes are not to be regarded as wholly novel, their basis being (1) the early part of Lord Broughton's 'Recollections of a Long Life,' as privately printed in five volumes in the sixties, (2) his lordship's manuscript diaries, and (3) some of his published works, viz. 'A Journey through Albania, &c., to Constantinople during the Years 1809 and 1810' (London, 1812), 'Letters from Paris during the Last Reign of Napoleon' (1816), and 'Italy from 1816 to 1854.' Lady Dorchester, we are told, has incorporated with the 'Recollections' portions of the diaries and a few extracts from the published books, indicating the sources throughout; and when we have confessed that it is not always absolutely obvious whether the passage one is reading is now first published, now first printed, or a mere extract from one of the published books, and if so which, we have almost exhausted our criticism of the arrangement of material. It is true that we have felt to be superfluous some of the records of events, such as changes of ministry and other matters well known from books by writers less blessed perhaps than Lord Broughton with attractiveness of recollection and anecdote; but the task of selection has evidently been onerous; and our inclination is to gather what we can, thankfully, and that without too close a scrutiny whether we have stumbled upon something generally knowable, but virtually unknown because lost in one of Hobhouse's massive published volumes no longer in vogue, or knowable only by the few who have access to the private volumes.

It is needless at this time to examine the political history of Lord Broughton, especially as the sparkling preface of Lord Rosebery will be read by every one to whom that side of the subject presents attractions. But John Cam Hobhouse, himself a typical Englishman combining wide culture with strong common sense and absolute fearlessness, is as close to the centre of the Byron cult as Trelawny to that of the Shelley cult, and Severn to that of the Keats cult. To know Hobhouse's mind about any point connected with the man Byron is to get as close a knowledge on that particular point as can be got through any one pair of eyes; and it may be that we are much better occupied for the moment in reading

this composite book than, say, in going through an exact and complete print of Hobhouse's actual diurnal jottings.

Those who can still enjoy the very sublime of flippancy with which Byron was wont in 'Don Juan' to decorate his superb display of knowledge of human nature and the ways of the world will not be disappointed in their search, among these records of the great poet's *fidus Achates*, for illustrations to many favourite passages. If it still delights us to pause on the description of Juan's swimming as excellent enough to have enabled him to cross the Hellespont—

As once (a feat on which ourselves we prided)
Leander, Mr. Ekenhead, and I did—

to pause, let us say, admiringly upon the brilliant subtlety of the joke—it must also please us to find the couplet reduced to its solid basis of fact on the twenty-eighth page of Lady Dorchester's first volume, where in a dated paragraph from Hobhouse's diary we are reminded that on the 3rd of May, 1810, Byron and Mr. Ekenhead swam across the Hellespont. "Ekenhead," says the diarist, "performed this feat in an hour and five minutes, and Byron in an hour and ten minutes. They set off two miles above Europe Castle, and came out at least a mile below the Dardanelles." Further, it is agreeable to be reminded that Byron wrote a note on the subject in his friend's diary, thus printed on p. 29 of the same volume:—

Note by Lord Byron. P.S.—Constantinople.

"The whole distance Ekenhead and myself swam was more than four miles. The current very strong and cold. Some large fish near us when half across. We were not fatigued, but a little chilled. Did it with little difficulty, May 26. "BYRON."

That calls up to our remembrance that Byron was so proud of the feat that he wrote an account of it that very third day of May to Henry Drury, forgetting, however, to mention that he had a companion in the performance, who beat him by five minutes. What need there was in the simple prose of a letter for the poetic licence involved in telling his friend that he had swum from Sestos to Abydos, when in fact it was from Abydos to Sestos, is a point on which the Hobhouse record throws no light; but the literal facts were duly given to the general public when Hobhouse published those two magnificent volumes of travels in Albania with Lord Byron which cost him such vast labour and research, and which no gentleman's "collection of Byroniana" is complete without. We can hardly fathom the poetic instinct that induced Byron to record the swim in verse under the title 'Written after Swimming from Sestos to Abydos,' when it was really in doing the reverse journey that Leander got drowned and Byron was rewarded with an attack of ague; on that occasion, however, he wrote a note that "from Abydos to Sestos" would have been more correct. He also mentioned his stalwart companion of the bath, though not the fact that Eken-

head made the better passage; and thus far the records of the swim, both in verse and in prose, have been before the public little short of a hundred years, from the joint pens of Byron and Hobhouse, as would doubtless appear from a detailed consultation of the relative volumes of the writings of Byron as edited by Mr. Coleridge and Mr. Prothero just as the nineteenth century was passing and the twentieth was very young. On one small matter, indeed, there is a discrepancy which leaps to the eye as the question arises whether Byron's note just quoted from Hobhouse's diary is as fresh as it looks. In vol. iii. of Byron's Poetry that note is quoted from the Albanian book, but is dated the 6th of May, 1810: thus our new Byroniana on these two refreshing pages of Lord Broughton's 'Recollections,' except for minute changes of punctuation, boil down to a point for speculation—whether it was really 3 or 23 days after the momentous event that the poet wrote the little note against his travelling companion's record of the swim. That question there is plenty of time for Byron commentators of the twentieth century to settle; and really our own desire on this occasion is to be excused from performing analytical gymnastics over the relations of this book to other books long published, so that we may enjoy with our readers a glance at its topics through the orthochromatic spectacles of Hobhouse—especially at the great, the sometimes lovable, the sometimes, be it admitted, detestable central figure in the early literature of last century whom it was Hobhouse's mixed fortune to know so well for good and for ill, and to love through thick and thin loyally and sanely.

It is not from Hobhouse that the twentieth century must expect any attempt to let his affection dictate to his judgment. And yet, when we consider that by the time they two got to Constantinople they had been through the trying ordeal of a year's travelling together, we shall be surprised that their records of each other were not less lenient than we find them. When Byron writes jauntily to Hodgson about "Cam" being "plaguily pleased" respecting favourable reviews of his "harpings," there is no venom in his banter, even though he calls the Miscellany of 1809 "his *Misellingany*." And when Hobhouse (i. 32) says of his parting from Byron at Zee—he for England, and his friend for Greece—that he

"took leave, *non sine lacrymis*, of this singular young person, on a little stone terrace at the end of the bay, dividing with him a little nosegay of flowers; the last thing perhaps that I shall ever divide with him,"

we shrewdly suspect the expression "singular young person" to have been inserted in mitigation of the sentimentality of the context. Of course we have met that nosegay before; for did not that admirable editor Mr. Prothero (Byron's 'Letters,' &c., i. 305) dig it up for us, still fragrant? Hobhouse wrote to Byron on the 31st of July, 1810:—

"I kept the half of your little nosegay till it withered entirely, and even then I could not bear to throw it away. I can't account for this, nor can you either, I dare say."

And the mischievous partner in (and, it seems, originator of) this bit of sentiment wrote back:—

"Your letter closes pathetically with a postscript about a nosegay; I advise you to introduce that into your next sentimental novel. I am sure I did not suspect you of any fine feelings, and I believe you were laughing, but you are welcome."

When Byron warns Hodgson not to believe "Cam's" account of the swim till confirmed by himself, we take it again as mere banter; but we are by no means sure that he would not have been a little put out with his friend's conclusion to the following entry in the diary (i. 30):—

"May 28.—So far we have dined every night with the Ambassador; but to-day some difficulty has arisen as to Byron's precedence in an official procession which we all made to the Government House. As Canning refused to walk behind him, Byron went home. The rest of us set out, preceded by about one hundred officers in two rows, twenty of our own marines headed by Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Ekenhead on horseback; a dozen servants in yellow and gold, eight or ten pages in red, with fur caps, immediately preceded Mr. Adair [the Ambassador], who was on horseback, Mr. Canning, Captain Bathurst, Mr. Morier, the Consul, and myself, with several gentlemen of the Levant Company. We eventually arrived at Top-Kaneh. It took Byron quite three days to get over this trivial contretemps."

Probably this vivid little record is the simple literal truth. We must remember that Byron and Stratford Canning, renowned last century as Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, were both young, and that Canning had already that year been in charge of the Embassy while Adair (under whom he was secretary) was ill. A subsequent entry of Hobhouse's (p. 31) shows that Byron and he breakfasted with Canning on July 2nd, the anniversary of their departure from England; and it is clear that there was no very serious breach. It seems less clear that Canning or Moore, or the pair between them, did not mix up this little affair with the proceedings at Adair's farewell audience of the Sultan Mahmoud II., which took place on the 10th of July. Moore in his 'Journals,' &c. (ii. 313), says Canning gave at a dinner in 1819 an account of Byron's pretension to take precedence of the *corps diplomatique*. There is an ill-natured personality in the words attributed to Canning, who, however, seems to have admitted that Byron, finding he was wrong, "wrote a very frank letter acknowledging it, and offering to take his station anywhere." That Byron was present is clear from a letter to his mother.

Hobhouse had a strong bent for travel: no sooner had he got his Albanian book through the press than he was off again with a courier's passport, going in the first instance from Harwich to Gothenborg with dispatches for the Crown Prince of Sweden. This was in the

summer of 1813; and, while on his way home again in February, 1814, he had the satisfaction of learning that that big book of travels in which Byron is so haunting a presence had been favourably reviewed in *The Quarterly*. "This, to be sure," he notes in his diary, "put me in great spirits"; and a foot-note records that the inspiring review was written by Sir John Barrow, one of the *Quarterly* reviewers who, thanks to Byron, have had to share the odium of the article really written by Croker on Keats's 'Endymion.' "Who," asks Byron—

Who killed John Keats?

"I," said *The Quarterly*

So savage and Tartarly;

"'Twas one of my feats."

Who shot the arrow?

"The poet-priest Milman

(So ready to kill man),

Or Southey, or Barrow."

Hobhouse in his twenty-eighth year "in great spirits" over his success with the redoubted folk of "the savage and Tartarly" shines with a very human lustre, and all the more so when the blue fire from his great friend and fellow-traveller's laboratory for the making of history in the guise of nursery doggerel flares across the scene.

Our next peep through Hobhouse's spectacles is dictated by no *arrière pensée*; it just happens to come at the next place we have marked in Lady Dorchester's book (i. 97):—

"March 16 [1814].—My father yesterday told me that one Orme, an Indian gentleman, asked one Davidson what his father was, and he replied 'My father was a saddler in London.' 'Hum, I wonder he did not bring you up in the same profession.' Davidson in his turn said, 'Perhaps I might ask you what your father was.' 'A gentleman.' 'Hum, I wonder he did not bring you up in the same profession.'"

On the same page and that following it are recorded a call on Byron (i. 97), a dinner "at the Cocoa-Tree with Byron on fish alone," and a rather poor story about Lord Erskine, told by Byron on their return to his "room"; and then comes this interesting entry of three lines in the diary:—

"March 19 [1814].—Went to see three pictures which are being painted of Byron by Phillips, R.A. I see no resemblance in either one."

This is valuable as a caution against pinning our faith to Phillips as a portrayer of the poet; and it derives some additional interest from the unexplained fact that an unpleasantly shiny reproduction of a very beautiful full-face portrait has been supplied expressly to illustrate this page. It is from a copy of a miniature which was in the possession of the late Earl of Lovelace. If that is a good likeness of Byron, it suffices to explain his personal popularity and ascendancy, and the inalienable affection Hobhouse had for "this singular young person," while it increases tenfold the difficulty of believing some of the most discreditable of the allegations against the "Pilgrim."

Probably the reminiscence of Sheridan at Lord Tavistock's dinner-table (p. 135 of

vol. i.) will be pronounced a "chestnut" by some of our readers; but it is too good to omit on the chance of that fate:—

"Mr. Sheridan hardly opened his mouth at dinner, except to correct Adair, when he said that Richardson had written 'The Runaway.' 'It was the "Fugitive,"' said Sheridan.... After dinner Sheridan opened a little. My friend Douglas Kinnaird told a story, rather too long, about Mrs. Siddons and Kean acting together at some Irish theatre. Kean got drunk, and Mrs. Siddons got all the applause. The next night Kean acted Jaffier, and Mrs. Siddons, Belvidera, and then 'he got all the applause,' and, said Sheridan, 'she got drunk, I suppose.'"

Another vivid little bit about Kean occurs at p. 143, where Hobhouse, after mentioning that he went in Byron's carriage to dine at Holland House and met Miss Fox and Martin Archer Shee, "painter and poet," says:—

"There, too, was Kean, a very handsome little man, with a mild but marked countenance, and eyes as brilliant as on the stage. He knitted his brows, I observed, when he could not exactly make out what was said. Kean ate most pertinaciously with his knife, and was a little too frequent with ladyships and lordships, as was natural in him; but Shee was ten times worse."

There is nothing here that we should care to call ill-tempered; but what a delightful pendant we find in that passage of Keats's letter of December 28th, 1817, to his brothers at Teignmouth, wherein Kean's "low company" is touched on so sympathetically!—

"I dined... with Horace Smith and his two brothers, with Hill and Kingston and one Du Bois. They only served to convince me how superior humour is to wit, in respect to enjoyment. These men say things which make one start, without making one feel; they are all alike; their manners are alike; they all know fashionables; they have all a mannerism in their very eating and drinking, in their mere handling of a decanter. They talked of Kean and his low company. 'Would I were with that company instead of yours,' said I to myself! I know such like acquaintance will never do for me, and yet I am going to Reynolds on Wednesday."

It is not difficult to imagine a transfer of those thoughts to the brain behind the knitted brows of the other handsome little man with the brilliant eyes—if only Hobhouse could have read the soul as admirably as he did the surface; but it is given to very few to write familiar records so redolent of what soul sees in soul as the letters of Keats.

Skipping two or three entries about Byron to which we shall have to recur, we meet Kean next in this delightful diary at Kinnaird's (i. 173):—

"December 2 [1814].—Dined at Kinnaird's. Present: Lord Byron and Kean. Kean told us one or two anecdotes of himself. One was that at Stroud, in Gloucestershire, on one night he acted Shylock, danced on the tight-rope, sang a song then in vogue called the 'Storm,' sparred with Mendoza [the negro boxer], and then acted Three-fingered Jack.... He said that one night he forgot his part, and repeated the 'Allegro' of Milton without being detected by the audience. [What, we wonder, did he take his then audience for?] He gave us imitations of Incedon, of Kemble, of Sinclair, and Master Betty, all in the most finished

style. He said he always felt his part when acting with a pretty woman, and then only. We broke up at two o'clock, mutually much pleased."

In that same winter, by way of variety, we meet Hobhouse in his diary "shooting in great style" with Lord Tavistock at Woburn, and riding to hounds on his own mare on two occasions, on one of which his mare gave him "two severe falls"; but he took his "dinner as usual," and seems to have been able to enjoy also the humour of a story (i. 175) which we, though less sorely tried and shaken up, are not sure that we quite see:—

"Lady Walpole told me of some gentleman who called up everybody at an inn from fear of a moth. The waiter said, 'No wonder he was frightened, for it was a very large moth.'"

The only clue we can suggest is that it was that beautiful, but uncannily marked creature the death's-head hawk moth—the largest of British moths, an example of which was once brought to what Artemus Ward would have called "our mothist" at Keats's beloved Teignmouth by a seafaring man who averred that when he "knack'd un down er screeched like a chiel."

There is so much of interest in these volumes that one notice will not hold the quotation and comment which the book fairly demands; and we defer further comment to next week.

The Londons of the British Fleet: How they faced the Enemy on the Day of Battle, and what their Story means for us To-day. By Edward Fraser. (John Lane.)

THE connexion of London with the Royal Navy is as old as the Royal Navy itself. The story begins with the Roman period, and—as far as may be judged from the scanty material which exists—runs on continuously, save during those periods when the country had no naval force. Alfred used London as the chief base of his fleet; so did his successors. London was the head-quarters of Earl Godwin and of his son Harold. It was the falling-back of Harold's exhausted fleet to London that eventually opened the way for William's adventure. In the later mediæval period the suffix "of the Tower"—that is, of the Tower of London—was the hall-mark of a man-of-war; the ships lay in the Thames, and their guns on Tower Wharf. Over and above this association with the Royal Navy, it must be remembered that London, in proportion to her size, contributed both ships and men to that naval militia which formed an essential part of the defence schemes of the Middle Ages. Ships from London fought in the victories of Edward III.; and a large London contingent helped to swell the fleet which was mustered to oppose the Spanish Armada. From the time when docks were built at Woolwich and Deptford in the early years of the sixteenth century, down to a date within living memory, London was intimately

associated with the building and equipping of the king's ships. But the last of the naval yards on the Thames was closed forty years ago; and in succession to the many private firms which used to launch men-of-war into the river, there is now but one. At first sight the picture seems a sorry one: London, formerly the most important of our naval bases, now neither building nor equipping any ships for the Royal Navy. The very enthusiasm which, as we write, Londoners are showing in welcoming a visit from a fleet of ships of war, proves how completely the Navy has become estranged from the Thames. But in spirit the connexion is still as intimate as ever, and it is possible—if deemed necessary—to point to the recent action taken by the leading citizens of London, with the object of strengthening the Royal Navy; and further, to the fact that those who wish to influence public opinion on behalf of the Navy turn, in the first instance, to those same citizens.

With this long, though varied association with the Navy, it is not remarkable that London was among the first of English cities whose name was given to a man-of-war. The name, possibly with a political meaning, belonged to a ship which took part in the battles against the Dutch under Martin Tromp; and from that time down to the present day the name London has rarely—and then for but short intervals—been absent from the lists of our Navy. It is the history of successive ships so named that Mr. Fraser has set himself to relate. Such a narrative would in most hands tend to become a mere chronicle of events, profusely sprinkled, perhaps, with figures and statistics. But that is not Mr. Fraser's way. Facts and events he gives in ample number; indeed, a careful reading of the book fails to discover that he has omitted from the long story any detail of importance; figures too he gives, but with judicious moderation. The scheme of this book is not merely to relate what happened to the successive ships, but rather to illustrate the general by the particular—to show how each successive London was an integral part of the Royal Navy, and how, by means of the name, the City has had a prominent share in the glories and lessons of our naval history. The custom of giving territorial names to our ships of war has been lately, and wisely, revived, and at the present moment a class of ships is being built which will bear the names of towns and cities. There can be little doubt that the system will do much to spread public interest in the Navy: Mr. Fraser has interpreted its meaning aright.

In telling the story of the Londons Mr. Fraser shows that he has lost none of the qualities to which his former books owed much of their charm. He is a serious student of naval history, a man who turns naturally to original sources, and imparts, with an easy grace, rare information which has been laboriously sought. He is also endowed with a sound judgment,

which enables him to turn his knowledge to the best account, whether in pointing a moral or in adorning a tale. He is discursive too, as a story-teller should be, but when he turns along a side track, he never does so to a wearisome length; the path along which he invites his readers to wander proves always to be worth exploring, and generally to be one whence some new view may be had of the subject which is the aim of the journey. In this manner he contrives to give to those who accompany him an excellent general knowledge of naval history in all its branches. As for the last 250 years there has nearly always been a London in the fleet, and as the Londons have all been important ships, it may readily be inferred that their history must be a fair compendium of British naval history. But there is more to be told than this. Nations, like men, learn, or should learn, more from their blunders and misfortunes than from their successes; and as, by a curious fatality, successive Londons have had a full share in many of the greatest misfortunes which have befallen the Navy, their history ought to be particularly instructive.

After the first Dutch war, a larger London was built at Chatham, and, carrying Lawson's flag, was one of the fleet which in May, 1660, went to Schevening to bring home the restored king. She did not live to have any war service, being accidentally—or carelessly—blown up, with the loss of 300 lives, in 1664. She was followed by the Loyal London, built with money raised by the City, and named by the King in acknowledgment of the gift. Her fortune was almost worse than that of her predecessor; for within a year after her launch, and before the accounts for her building were paid, she was burnt by the Dutch in the Medway, a victim not so much to ignorance—for the result was foreseen—as to the culpable folly of the King and his too complaisant advisers.

The story of a later and still larger London, a 98-gun ship in the reign of George III., brings us into touch with disasters more serious and scarcely less disgraceful. Built in 1766, she began her active career when—tempted by the naval impotence into which Great Britain had fallen, the French decided to intervene in the War of American Independence. The story of the London during the whole of this war is typical of the state of the Navy. She was ordered to fit out to join Keppel; but owing to the bad state to which years of political jobbery had brought the dockyards, she took so long in completing for sea that Keppel fought his action without her. She then joined the Channel fleet, and continued in it during that memorable year when—vastly inferior to the allied force which came into our waters—it escaped defeat by sheltering itself behind the Isle of Wight. Its cruise has been spoken of in later times as “a strategical problem,” but contemporary opinion saw in it little more than a confession of weakness. After this, the London went

out to America, and was the flagship of Admiral Graves in the decisive battle of the war, when, by failing to beat De Grasse, he unwittingly ensured the independence of the Colonies.

“Great Britain was paying the penalty for weakening the defences in time of peace, on the plea of economy; endangering the existence of the British Empire simply for party reasons, to catch House of Commons votes and swell a Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget. There would have been no York-town had the two-power naval standard of that day been adhered to by the ministry in the years before the war, had the fleet been kept superior, in ships of the line, to any combination of the next two navies—‘superior to the fleets of the two Houses of Bourbon,’ according to the accepted maxim of British eighteenth-century statecraft.”

This statement of cause and effect is of more than usual importance at the present juncture, when there is danger that the Navy may once again be made the sport of party, and the way be thus paved for another and even greater disaster. It may also be noticed, in view of the efforts which have lately been made to show that “the two-power standard” of naval force is a modern and peace growth, that it was, in fact, devised and maintained to meet the severe and almost constant competition of the eighteenth century; and that the one great failure of the Navy was due, directly and immediately, to the betrayal of that standard. To complete the catalogue of miscarriages, it must be added that the London had her fair share of the Spithead mutinies, the causes and effects of which are set forth by Mr. Fraser in a singularly clear and enlightening narrative.

It must not, however, be supposed that the whole, or even the greater part, of the story of the Londons is a record of disaster. On the contrary, Mr. Fraser gives a list of thirteen fleet actions whose names a London would be entitled to bear on her flag, were the custom in the Navy, in this respect, the same as in the Army. Of these, the most celebrated is Barfleur, where, under the command of Capt. (afterwards Lord) Aylmer, the London was one of the Commander-in-Chief's seconds, and with him bore, for a while, the stress of the fight. She was present also at Copenhagen, though her great size prevented her taking any active part in a battle fought in narrow and shallow water. In this, and throughout, on both sides of the shield, the record is most suggestive and instructive.

As incidental to the main course of the story, Mr. Fraser has illustrated many matters of interest, on which little is generally known. Among these may be mentioned the ceremony of naming ships in the later Stuart era, which is admirably described in connexion with the Loyal London. The mysterious and baffling system of “rebuilding” ships of war is, again, sufficiently explained; and there are many notices of the appearance—internal and external—of the ships of different dates. All these and such-like

things are very obscure, for systematic research has scarcely touched on them, and the details have been long forgotten. Mr. Fraser's contributions to our knowledge of these are most welcome, though we could sometimes wish that the scheme of his work had permitted him to add a reference to the sources he has used. The illustrations, too, are well chosen. The reproduction of the Commonwealth ship, from a contemporary print, is of particular interest, because—though Mr. Fraser seems scarcely to realize it—illustrations of ships of that date are so rare that there is room for considerable doubt as to the exact point of development of both hull and rig.

A History of German Literature. By Calvin Thomas. (Heinemann.)

Littérature allemande. By Arthur Chuquet. (Paris, Armand Colin.)

THE merits of Prof. Calvin Thomas's ‘History of German Literature’ are of the scholastic rather than the artistic order. The book is not brilliant, not stimulating, not individual in any vital sense of the word; and if it be compared with one or two of its predecessors in the series—the volumes dealing with Greek and with Spanish literature, for example—it might almost be called disappointing. But it would hardly be fair to judge it by these standards. German literature, owing to its mass and its diversity, offers a peculiarly intractable subject for the bird's-eye historian, and if we bear in mind the limits within which Prof. Thomas has been confined, he may be honestly congratulated on what he has accomplished. His work has very solid qualities: it is accurate, lucid, and well arranged, gives a valuable summary of the essential facts, and can be read as a whole with considerable interest.

In dealing with his superabundance of material Prof. Thomas has wisely made no attempt at completeness. Omissions of eminent writers are numerous; to take a few names at random, Heinrich von Melk, Lichtenberg, Eckermann, Raimund, Gotthelf, and Annette von Droste-Hülshoff receive no mention at all. But no objection need be taken to such a procedure, for it permits a fuller discussion of more important and significant matters; indeed, a still more sweeping exclusion of minor celebrities might have been justified. However, even as it is, the main course and development of German literature are clearly indicated—and the treatment of certain periods is distinctly successful, the chapters devoted to the Reformation and Renaissance (chaps. viii.–x.) calling for special praise as giving a succinct and coherent account of a complicated subject.

In his criticism of particular authors and works Prof. Thomas for the most part adheres closely to generally accepted opinions, and seldom manages to suggest an original point of view. Several of his appreciations, however, show sympathy and understanding—we may mention his excellent account of Hans Sachs—and it is only occasionally (as, for

example, in his pronouncement that "the writings of Master Eckhart and Heinrich Seuse are for the most part unpalatable on account of their obscurity and clumsy diction") that he arouses any spirit of dissent. In fact, common sense and capable workmanship are the distinguishing features of the book; it inspires comparatively little enthusiasm, but it adequately achieves its purpose. Perhaps the least satisfactory chapter is the last, which discusses "some recent developments" in a rather loose and superficial fashion.

Prof. Chuquet's volume, which is likewise one of a meritorious series, is planned on rather different lines from that of Prof. Thomas. It is a history of literature in the narrower sense of the word, and within its own limits it aims at something like completeness; no author of consequence is left unnoticed, and indeed we confess to a certain amazement at finding that such a multitude of writers have been named and at least cursorily characterized in under 500 pages. It is inevitable that the execution of such a scheme should entail the sacrifice of a good deal that one ordinarily associates with literary history: biography is almost wholly eschewed; illustrative extracts are not admitted; the social and historical background of the various periods is barely suggested; and the attention of the reader is concentrated on the actual productions of literature. These are methodically classed and separated, the more important being discussed in some little detail both as regards their contents and their qualities. Such a process of dealing with literature may seem arid and unprofitable enough, but these adjectives scarcely apply to Prof. Chuquet's work as a whole. There is an attractively personal touch in much of the book; and the orderliness and precision of its arrangement, the effective presentation of salient points, and the liveliness of its analyses save it from the charge of being a merely mechanical compilation. It is true that portions of it are little more than a catalogue of writers and their works, many of which might have been ignored without any great loss; but on the whole it is remarkable that the author has been able to evade dullness as well as he has done. He is at his best in the sketches of the coryphæi of German literature, such as Klopstock, Lessing, and Herder.

The literary judgments of the book, representing the French standpoint as they do, are often instructively at variance with those of the standard German critics. One may not always be disposed to accept them without demur, but they always deserve consideration. Altogether the volume will be found very useful for reference, and will enable the reader to "place" almost any author readily and clearly.

NEW NOVELS.

Ashes of Passion. By Mrs. Coulson Kernahan. (John Long.)

CHRISTOBEL MOORE, Mrs. Coulson Kernahan's latest heroine, is described as an

"amateur everything except temptress." In this last art she is certainly a professional, and having destroyed the career of a young soldier who honestly tries to escape from her, she relapses into her amateurish habits by throwing vitriol in the face of his fiancée, without, however, blinding her, and by coming herself to a clumsy and unconsidered end. The author's admirers are less anxious to be convinced than to be entertained with sensational matter, of which they will find plenty in these pages. There is one very well-drawn character—that of the heroine's much-deceived husband; but the numerous threads in the story have a tendency to dissipate the reader's interest and to mar its effect.

Concerning Himself. By Victor L. Whitechurch. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE author of 'The Canon in Residence' strikes a more serious note in his latest story, which is remarkable as being the perfectly sincere record of his own life by an "ordinary man." The book opens with his boyhood, which is passed under the care of an antiquarian uncle in a cathedral town. It is through the two great disappointments of his life that he ultimately acquires that knowledge of himself which is essential to the right development of character, and it is the boy who has cheated him at the grammar school of his scholarship who, as a man, wins the girl with whom he thinks himself in love. Mr. Whitechurch's knowledge of clerical life enables him to give great reality to the varying religious influences to which his hero is successively submitted before he settles down in a remote country parish as a vicar of moderate views.

Imperial Richenda. By Rosamond Langbridge. (Alston Rivers.)

THE sub-title of this book, "a fantastic comedy," aptly describes it. It is indeed fantastic, humorous rather than comic, with more than a dash of improbability in the incidents. Imperial Richenda is an adventurous young woman, an Honourable in her own right, who takes a post as waitress at Roche's Imperial Hotel with the object of escaping from a course of action which, in the end, she cheerfully accepts; circumstances, as is usual in novels, having altered the case. The contrast between the poorer snobs within the pale of Dublin society and the richer snobs outside is well drawn; the dialogue, too, is good, but its length is out of all proportion to the thinness of the story. The characters of the hero and heroine are unconvincing. Had Richenda been, as the author wishes her to appear, a person of character and discrimination, she could hardly have married the insipid Amersham. The heavy father, on the other hand, is very well done, and the book is distinctly amusing.

The Lady of the Shroud. By Bram Stoker. (Heinemann.)

MR. BRAM STOKER has dared to be a false prophet as regards both history and science in his latest novel, of which the concluding scene is dated July, 1909; but he manifests a vigour of imagination which enables one to condone his audacity. The heroine, described in his title, almost persuades a reader of 'Dracula' that she is supernatural; she is, however, simply a heroine who has surpassed the courage and endurance of ordinary women. The story prophesies a Balkan confederation, for which airships act as efficiently as the law of gravitation does now. One of the characters is a caricature of snobbery, and the hero is less brave than we have a right to expect from a description of him. From one point of view the novel is a "sell," though a "sell" neither humorous nor cynical, because we have learnt to look for the supernatural from Mr. Stoker, and in this case find only the naturally explicable in the *outré* and uncanny.

Deep Sea Warriors. By Basil Lubbock. Illustrated by the Author. (Methuen & Co.)

MR. LUBBOCK'S 'Round the Horn before the Mast' was a piece of real life, and so good that it raised a high standard for his work. 'Deep Sea Warriors' has actuality enough for the most exacting taste. It deals with the homeward passage of a big steel "windjammer" from Calcutta—a typical chapter from the life of merchant-service Jack. If Mr. Lubbock can presently give us as good a book of the trip to "The Colonies," as sailors generally call the run from England to Australia, he will have presented a notable trilogy, and one covering the three most typical deep-sea passages known to our mercantile marine. We have nothing but praise for 'Deep Sea Warriors.' Its excellence, however, is not that of story, but of spirited description of incidents. The writer might gain by choosing another form. The attempt to weave the events dealt with into a story hampers him without strengthening his work, or furnishing it with any additional attraction. There is in 'Deep Sea Warriors' a description of a typhoon which, in its utterly different way, is worthy of comparison with Mr. Conrad's work.

The Romance of Beauty (Winifred). By Roy Horniman. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THE author, with a good equipment as a popular writer, sprinkles the narrative with would-be daring reflections which, though clothed in inflated language, strike us as trite. In other ways this novel is interesting. The characters are all individualized, and there are some thrilling situations. The beginning seems to us much too long, the ending too abrupt, and we are troubled throughout with a feeling that the characters are labelled

much above their social status. But despite these limitations the book has a certain merit, and is likely to appeal to the multitude, to whom it is addressed.

The Vulture's Prey. By Tyler de Saix. (Fisher Unwin.)

THIS is an up-to-date detective story with the subsidiary—nay, perfunctory—love-interest we have learnt to look for in that kind of work. Apart from the lovers, puppets of convention, the characters are all well indicated. One in particular, an old absent-minded professor, is so well done as to suggest real gifts of humorous portraiture which should lead the author on to higher planes. His present book is good of its kind, and unaffected.

Arsène Lupin versus Holmlock Shears. By Maurice Leblanc. Translated by A. T. de Mattos. (Grant Richards.)

M. LEBLANC brings over Holmlock Shears from England to trace out the wiles and crimes of Arsène Lupin, a master burglar whose airy insolence is delightfully exhibited. In the mysteries laid before him Shears has only a partial success. He is accompanied by his faithful doctor Watson, who figures as Wilson, and there is an amusing caricature of the great man's indifference to his disciple. The story is divided into two episodes, and the second is so ingeniously divergent from the first in its feminine interest as to deceive the reader. The translation is easy and dramatic, and the whole offers excellent entertainment.

La Folle Passion. By Marie Anne de Bovet. (Paris, Alphonse Lemerre.)

'LA FOLLE PASSION' contains brilliant passages, as do all the author's works. We doubt whether she can be satisfied with the correspondence of the beginning and the end. The early scenes introduce admirable studies of character, but, as often happens in modern tales, we gradually lose sight of the most interesting people, and become absorbed in a story of a disagreeable infatuation which does not strike the reader as probable. The man of fifty, who destroys himself by a violent passion for the heroine, is life-like; but the lady is far too strong for him, and seems of too solid a character to attract such a man, while she is also less life-like than the man himself. Our author has often shown her power of describing, by a few touches, not only people, but dogs as much alive as even the "Riquet" of Anatole France. In the early pages of this novel we find such pictures, but the style becomes tortuous and involved as the story changes its whole form. We prefer the greater simplicity in which "Mab" attains her highest level.

ARISTOTLE.

The Rhetoric of Aristotle: a Translation. By Sir R. Claverhouse Jebb. Edited, with Introduction, by J. E. Sandys. (Cambridge

University Press.)—As good wine needs no bush, so a translation from the classics by Jebb needs no eulogy. The English version of the 'Rhetoric' now published was made some thirty-six years ago, when Jebb was a lecturer at Trinity; and the notes which accompany it date for the most part from the same time. The editor, Dr. Sandys, in addition to revising the translation, provides a useful Introductory sketch of Greek rhetoric down to the time of Aristotle, an analysis of the argument, and a number of supplementary notes, in which

"the sources of Aristotle's numerous quotations are indicated, and the literary or historical allusions briefly explained; any variations in the text, so far as they affect the translation, are noticed; and in some few cases alternative renderings or alternative opinions as to the author's meaning have been added."

By the aid of these editorial supplements the work has been brought fairly well up to date; but it is certainly a pity that the author never found time in his later years to revise it with his own hands, especially in view of the elaborate commentary by Cope, which did not appear till four years after this version was completed. One does not look to a translation for an original interpretation or a fresh contribution to the study of the author; so that, if Jebb fails to supply anything new and striking in this posthumous volume, we have no right to complain. What he does supply is marked by the usual merits of his scholarship, and English students of the 'Rhetoric' will welcome this convenient and trustworthy guide.

The editor's part is capably performed, with a tactful avoidance of prolixity; and the book is well produced by the Cambridge Press. But did Jebb really write the note (4) on p. 133, "λόγος is here used in two senses:—(1) speech, ratio, (2) thought, or estimate, oratio"?

Works of Aristotle.—Vol. VIII. *Metaphysica.* Translated and edited by J. A. Smith and W. D. Ross. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—Mr. W. D. Ross, the translator of this volume, has followed in the main the Teubner text of W. Christ (1895), and where he departs from it, in matters other than punctuation and excision, the variations are recorded in the foot-notes. Mr. Ross is generally inclined to be more conservative than Christ, and frequently retains the traditional reading where the German editors had given it up. This is a move in the right direction, since nothing is more difficult than to rewrite the 'Metaphysics' convincingly. Here, however, as in the other volumes of the series which have already appeared, it seems a matter of regret that the notes are confined within such narrow limits. Occasionally—as, for instance, in some places in Book A—we come across an expository note of some extent; but upon what principle the editors act in the insertion of such aids to the study of the writer's meaning is by no means clear. Why, for example, expend so much space on *συστοιχία* (at 986^a22), if space is so valuable in these volumes as one is led to believe? In any case, there can be no excuse on the ground of economy of space for refusing to insert the authorities for the textual variants mentioned in the notes. There are, it is true, a few exceptions where the sources of the text adopted are cited; thus the reading at 981^a12 is specified as Jackson's, and that at 1049^a27 as Apelt's. But, on the other hand, we are not informed that at 1039^b15 the reading follows Bonitz, or that at 1039^b1 and 1033^b15 it follows Christ (1886 ed.). These instances might be multiplied; and it is surprising to

find the names of the great German commentators Bonitz and Schwegler seldom, if ever, mentioned throughout the volume, beyond a general acknowledgment of Bonitz's commentary in the Preface: can it be that Mr. Ross made no use of the translation by Bonitz?

Apart from this general criticism, which mainly concerns the editorial policy, the volume deserves high praise. The translation is marked not only by the accurate scholarship which we should expect from its author, but also by an attractive clearness and simplicity of expression which are by no means easy to compass in the rendering of a writer so crabbed as Aristotle. A careful examination of the translation of Book M reveals very few places where Mr. Ross's version is so much as open to question; of these, the following may be indicated. At 1076^a15 the force of *ἰδίᾳ* is rather missed in "we shall not quarrel with ourselves," &c.; at 1076^a27 it seems questionable whether *ἀπλῶς* means "in a general way"; at 1077^b3 it is not easy to see how the English "but those are prior in formula out of whose formulae the formulae of other things are compounded" is extracted from the Greek *τῷ λόγῳ δὲ (πρότερα) ὄσαν οἱ λόγοι ἐκ τῶν λόγων*, and a note to justify the rendering might fairly be required; at 1082^a17 Christ's conjecture *θαρίπον θαρίπον* is adopted (although, as usual, without mention of its author's name), but plausible though this is, the manuscript reading seems defensible. By providing a version of the 'Metaphysics' so excellent as this Mr. Ross supplies a long-felt want, and merits the gratitude of all students of Aristotle. Attention may be called to one minor error in the marginal numeration—1082 for 1082^b.

Aristotle: Nicomachean Ethics. Book VI. By L. H. G. Greenwood. (Cambridge University Press.)—English expositors of the 'Ethics' derive their traditions and training, as a rule, from Oxford; and Mr. Greenwood is one of the few Cambridge men who have ventured to dispute the monopoly of the sister university. In the volume before us we have not only a text and a translation, but also some 160 pages of essays and notes, in which the substance of Book VI. and its relation to the rest of the treatise are investigated in an exhaustive manner.

Among the larger problems to which Mr. Greenwood specially applies himself, most space is devoted to the two questions of authorship and method. As regards the former, the views of Grant and others, who regard the book as non-Aristotelian, are discussed in detail, and refuted; while as regards the latter, Mr. Greenwood examines at length the theory propounded by Prof. Burnet, that the method of the 'Ethics' is throughout "dialectical" rather than dogmatic, and comes to the conclusion that it is untenable. Probably on both these points "right reason" is on the side of the latest editor, and in thus supporting conservative views he has, we think, decided—in Aristotelian phrase—*ὡς ἂν ὁ φρόνιμος ὁρίσεται*. But be this as it may, there is no doubt that in Mr. Greenwood conservatism has found a doughty champion, and radicalism a stalwart opponent. This conservatism extends also to the treatment of the text, in which editorial alterations are for the most part eschewed. Yet not without exception; for in 1139^a34 Mr. Greenwood permits himself the luxury of bracketing *ἐμπραξία . . . ἔστιν*; and in discussing 1139^a21ff. he suggests a new method of rearranging the text. On the other hand, he refuses to alter *ἰδὲν* to *δεῖν* at 1142^b19, which is perverse; whereas he adopts the

excision of *κοῦφα καὶ* at 1141^b20, which is not convincing in the absence of any adequate explanation of the presence of the words. It may be observed, in passing, that the numbering of the lines as cited in the critical foot-notes does not always correspond with the numbering in the margin of the text. In numerous points of detail Mr. Greenwood suggests corrections of previous interpretations; also in one larger matter, to which alone we can here draw attention. He argues forcibly and acutely that *rois*, as used in this sixth book, has for its inductive function "to make propositions, and not merely to apprehend terms."

That Mr. Greenwood is an acute and independent thinker is evident: he is also both accurate in his scholarship and lucid in his style of exposition. Consequently this book, upon which he has spared no pains, is likely to prove a contribution of permanent value to the study of the 'Ethics.'

OLD SCOTS POETRY.

The Bruce. By John Barbour. Edited by W. M. Mackenzie. (A. & C. Black.)—It is opportune to have a re-editing of 'The Bruce' after the lapse of sufficient time for digestion of the questions of authenticity so sharply discussed in our columns and elsewhere in 1900-1901. Apart from that there was need of an edition annotated on historical principles, for Prof. Skeat's fundamental standpoint in editing the book, first for the English Text Society, and later for the Scottish Text Society, was that of a philologist, although Scotland had cause of gratitude for his contributions on the historical aspect as well. Mr. Mackenzie relegates grammar to its proper secondary place: his primary concern is with the poem as a work of historical literature. He discards the view that John Ramsay, scribe of the Edinburgh text, was the J. de R. of the Cambridge MS.; rejects with vigour the whole theory of "redaction" maintained by Mr. J. T. T. Brown; and accepts as sound matter of chronicle the complete text. Not without frequent pungency, he sets himself to specific disproofs of Mr. Brown's various allegations that the text was garbled with romance by a later hand than Barbour's. The 'Troy Book' fragment he appears to regard as rightly assigned to Barbour, along with portions of the disputed 'Legends of the Saints,' especially the 'Ninian' and the 'Machar.' Finally, on a discussion of the relations between the 'Buik of Alexander' and 'The Bruce,' he calls attention to an unnoticed quotation made by Wyntoun of a line common to 'Bruce' and 'Alexander,' which in his opinion removes "the only outstanding difficulty of Mr. Neilson's proposition"—the proposition, namely, that Barbour was author of both 'Alexander' and 'Bruce.' These opinions have been wrestled for at the closest grips with the text, as evinced by over 150 pages of historical introduction and notes, in which, for the first time, something like the full force of fourteenth-century chronicles and State papers is focussed on Barbour's poem, which surprisingly sustains the test of contemporary parallels.

While a very good working text is presented, with the chief variants, it by no means supersedes Prof. Skeat's more elaborate text, which gave Mr. Mackenzie his indispensable base. A re-collation, especially of the Edinburgh MS., would have been necessary to bring out a large number of minor variations supporting the inference that the Cambridge MS. is not by the same scribe. More stress is laid by Mr. Mac-

kenzie on the Edinburgh text than was laid by Prof. Skeat, who did more generous justice to Hart's early print than does Mr. Mackenzie. The latter follows the ultimate view of the former in rejecting the dozen lines from Hart which contain the Bruce heart-throwing episode. This fact rather seems to prejudice Mr. Mackenzie's attitude towards the Hart text, to certain merits of which he is scantily fair. As regards grammar, a succinct explanatory chapter suffices, and there is a select and adequate glossary. The sole serious defect is the want of an index, a fact which leaves the book as inaccessible for immediate reference as was the old edition by Jamieson, familiar to many in Ogle's reprint with its binding of scarlet and gold.

Of more moment than the critical opinions of the editor are his Scottish historical annotations. They are capital work, informed by definite standpoints, marked energy, and very considerable research. Critics of Scots literature may observe a significance in the remark that Scotland came under the spell of Guido delle Colonne, and in the variety of notes displaying unexpected points of contact with the alliterative 'Morte Arthure.' A combatant spirit, alike in discussion and commentary, is manifested by a corrective mood often turned keenly upon Sir Herbert Maxwell. Probably the latest editor is not himself invulnerable. He should have noted that the *versus de Bosbek* are not really about "the War of Bosbek" (iv. 249), but about the battle of Bouvines, the necromancer's false prophecy being found in French chronicle and in the page of the Scottish chronicler Bower. Like all his predecessors in editorship, Mr. Mackenzie fails at "Makyrnokie way" (viii. 28), which a Scottish charter at last explains. Ayrshire lands at Fenwick ("Wattisfenike in baronia de Rowallane") had rights of common in a muir called "Mauchernoch"; the title carries the land "cum communi pastura in mauchernochmure." Virtually, therefore, "Makyrnokie way" was the Fenwick road across that moor, the direct road which Sir Philip Mowbray was bound to follow from Bothwell in his expedition into Kyle. Byland battle was fought on October 14th, 1322, not the 21st. The 'Lanercost Chronicle' gives July 17th, 1328, for David II.'s marriage, not the 19th, which was an error of the editor, Father Stevenson. It is impossible to agree that armour "quhit as flour" (viii. 414) implies white surcoats; it means the sheen of the glittering hauberk itself, and is not to be confounded with the circumstances of the camisade of Methven, for which Bruce did not escape sarcasm based on canons of chivalry. "Tymbrys for helmys" (xix. 396), explained as "wooden crests for helms," must be a misunderstanding of O.F. *timbre*, a crest, which has nothing to do with "timber."

A hearty word of praise is due to the notes and disquisitions upon the site, tactics, armies, and course of the battle of Bannockburn. An admirably fresh treatment of the whole subject sends us back to Barbour for the true interpretation of the facts. The new alignment of the evidence—at points, as in the De Bohun episode, utilizing elements first emphasized in our own columns—has made inevitable this frontal attack on positions almost become orthodox. It is a formidable attack; and the view advocated with equal boldness and sustained force by Mr. Mackenzie, that the true site of the battle was on the carse in the angle between the Bannock and the Forth, and that the victors did not fight a defensive battle, appears to enjoy the distinct advantage of being John Barbour's testimony. It is an argu-

ment which more than confirms Mr. Mackenzie's promise as already a force of the first class in Scottish historical opinion.

The Original Chronicle of Andrew of Wyntoun. Edited by F. J. Amours. Vol. VI. (Scottish Text Society.)—Wyntoun's entire Chronicle is now re-edited, with a double text, at the foot of which are the variants of the other manuscripts, and with marginal references to the corresponding lines of the current edition by David Laing. In notices of earlier volumes we have called attention to numerous passages now for the first time edited. Sometimes they clear up an obscurity. Sometimes they suggest a fresh problem, as, for instance, the allusion to the Hall of Poitiers in the following (Book IX. ll. 857-60):—

And Schir Thomas of Erskin was
Woundit thar felly in the face.
He may well synn the wame apperis
Eit in the gret hall of Poyteris.

What was this Hall of Poitiers to which the scar of Sir Thomas's wound was to give him entry? The two new lines cited (859-60) occur in the account of Otterburn. No doubt the introduction and notes (which with the glossary will be a weighty task, even to a workman and scholar of Mr. Amours's calibre, for the next year and a half at least) will explain. It will be surprising if the editor does not lay stress on Wyntoun's description of the battle as giving the Scottish—not Froissartian—account, which tallies throughout with Canon Thomas of Barry's "mingled metres" of leonine Latinity, written (presumably soon after the event) to commemorate and lament the fall of Douglas. That Froissart's version requires cautious handling will be evident to any critic, not overmastered by patriotic or romantic prepossessions, who sets Wyntoun and Barry's plainer tale alongside of the glorious battlepiece of the historiographer royal of chivalry. Wyntoun at this part of his work is quoting bodily many chapters from an unknown author, to whom he accords all the honours. This very large section, covering the years 1318-90, centres its interest on military affairs to a degree a little beyond the Abbot of St. Serf's own—himself martial enough. Battle and tilt therefore are in strong relief.

Among the new passages now made accessible (Book IX. ll. 1018-89) is a description of the series of tournaments near Calais, where "Schir Bransagant" and two others held the field for thirty days:—

Agane all nationis, out-tane
Scottis and Franche men allane.

The episode was the renowned *pas d'armes* which Jean Boucicaut maintained shortly before his creation as Maréchal in 1391, and which is, with due pomp and circumstance, dealt with in the 'Livre des Faits' (Part I. chap. 16) of that gallant soldier.

The Scottish Text Society may be proud of the finished text in five volumes, illustrating with what industry, insight, and care a mass of literal and other divergences can be searched, sifted, and co-ordinated. By skilful handling and elaborate and laborious collation Mr. Amours has reduced to clearness and simplicity what is often a chaos of variations. When he rounds off, with his editorial Vol. I. of biographical, historical, and critical apparatus, his ten years' task, we anticipate that the end will be fitly described in Wyntoun's own quotation:—

All the laif gud and sa gud fyne
Makis al the sowme gud, said Hendyne.

The Poems of Robert Henryson. Edited by G. Gregory Smith. Vol. II. (Text, Vol. II. (Scottish Text Society.)—If ever there was a mediæval or Renaissance poet for whom one would naturally bespeak a dainty

edition, it was Robert Henryson. His touch of gentleness, beauty, and humour, never lost even when he wanders amid law, medicine, and morality, hardly consorts with the severities of modern scientific editing. Double, triple, and quadruple texts are of themselves not winsome; they perturb the spirit whose search is for enjoyment, not for exhaustive comparison of variants. Yet the exhaustive process is an end in itself as well as an indispensable preliminary. Prof. Gregory Smith in this volume completes the text of the poems, and prefixes a note, with reference to the clear and simple tabular statement appended, to indicate not only the sources of the text, but also the ascriptions of authorship they severally contain. Mr. George Stevenson receives in this, as in vol. ii., a warm acknowledgment for his work in transcription and collation—apparently the lion's share of the editing so far. Prof. Bülbring of Bonn is also thanked for the use of a transcript made some years ago from the now inaccessible Asloan MS. That permission was refused to the editor to examine that historic codex itself was perhaps an unmerited misfortune of the Scottish Text Society, for which it is not easy to excuse the noble owner of the MS. Henryson is now fairly brought into the ring and under the fire of modern criticism. Prof. Gregory Smith is a skilled exponent of what some grammarians call Middle Scots. He has been conspicuous in his care for the text, and now has a gracious task before him in the introductory volume, which will no doubt deal philologically and critically with the vocabulary and diction, as well as historically and comparatively with the sources of the fables, &c., Chaucerian and other inspirations of the poetry, and metrical technique.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. LONGMAN publish a readable volume of Canadian *Essays in Politics*, by Mr. Andrew Macphail. No one will agree with the author in everything, and all will be pleased by the way in which he puts his paradoxes—as they will seem—at points where his opinions are not shared. The style lacks spontaneity, and the author has a tendency to use phrases for which classical authority may be produced, but which are, nevertheless, eccentric and sometimes unnecessarily startling. There are many passages in the essays which could be taken as texts to prove the author wrong. For example, he sets the birth of the Puritan spirit in the “West, or . . . North-West” of England; in another passage “Black England” is assumed to be identical with these other forms. There is much reason for placing this birth in Essex and the Eastern counties. Mr. Macphail's defence of England to his brother Canadians—French or “U.E.L.”—is flattering, but he chaffs us as well. The

“Englishman . . . pretends that he is the most helpless person in the world. . . . He thinks that rain is universal, so he carries an umbrella even to the Sahara or to Los Angeles; and, knowing that it may be stolen, he carries two.”

The author has his differences with the citizens of the United States, but agrees in their private opinion concerning the House of Lords and other British Institutions, and assures the mother country that Canada recognizes that “our neighbours to the south are a witty people, and they say things which we cannot contradict.” He is fiercely opposed to the cheapening of postage to give to Canada our principal reviews, teaching as they do a doctrine of Empire which lends itself to American

criticism. We heartily commend Mr. Macphail's essays, and do not fear that any one will adopt his opinions as a whole.

M. GABRIEL HANOTAUX has published in Paris, through M. Flammarion, in the same week which saw the issue of the translation of his fourth volume of ‘Contemporary France,’ *Fachoda*, a small book in which not much is new. Two chapters indeed have not previously been printed as they stand, but there is little in them to which the author has not already set his name. At a moment when the nominal sovereignty of Turkey plays its part in debates regarding Bosnia and Crete, it is worth noting that France was kept out of *Fachoda* by British development of the “claims” of Turkey and of the doctrine of the sanctity of treaties guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, claims which were in the Soudan shadowy to the last degree. M. Hanotaux answers, as others have argued in recent cases, that it is difficult to describe interference with such nominal rights as “arbitrary violation of treaties by those who sign them.” M. Hanotaux shows that he continues to be proud of the part played by himself and M. Étienne in the foundation, with and after Ferry, of the present colonial empire of France. It is difficult to place ourselves in the position of our allies, but there is some reason to suppose that, in the drain on French resources for military defence, that Power may be weakened rather than fortified by her large annexations of Lord Salisbury's “light land” in Wadai and elsewhere in Africa. It can hardly, by the way, be contended that Lord Rosebery's answer to a speech by Lord Salisbury on the basin of the Nile was “spoken at Surrey.”

We were surprised a fortnight since at the publication, “regardless of expense,” of a futile series of extracts from Talleyrand's well-known sayings. The book was issued by a club in Paris, of which we have read the prospectus without in the least understanding the principles upon which it selects the volumes to be printed. We welcome, however, the second that we have seen, namely, *Ondine Valmore*, by M. Jacques Boulenger (Les Bibliophiles Fantaisistes). The poet-daughter of that poet-mother, Madame Desbordes-Valmore, came of a line of actors on both sides—little more than strolling players. The child was as different as possible from the mother, but both were the subject of an affection by Sainte-Beuve displaying that critic in a less unfavourable light than does any other episode of his career. Some pages in this volume, dedicated to the daughter's memory, are as silly as are most of those in the Talleyrand book; but there are some lovely lines of simple verse in *Ondine's* rhymed letters to Sainte-Beuve, although the life of the consumptive girl does not draw us towards her, but rather forces us to sympathize with her melancholy mother. Madame Desbordes-Valmore was proud of her daughter, but did not like her; while the hatred of the child for the mother is insufficiently veiled under the usual forms of family conventional expression of a “love” which knew no trust. We are glad that the beautiful street in Paris named after Marcelline “Desbordes-Valmore” has not yet been changed to Rue *Ondine Desbordes-Valmore*, after the fashion in which “D'Enfer” became “Denfert-Rochereau.”

THE art of Mr. E. F. Benson might please us more if it were less self-conscious; as it is, much of his most agreeable gossip is touched with a straining after effects of careless spontaneity that comes perilously near to being wearisome. *A Reaping* (Heine-

mann), his latest work, is the record of a kind of sentimental journey through a twelvemonth of a married couple who are still on the sunny side of forty, and is mainly a chronicle of moods and reflections. We find here, besides much introspective matter, discourses on most of the author's favourite topics: music, gardening, travel, the amenities of town and country life, with a passing touch of the supernatural. The picture of the husband and wife playing with lead soldiers, rocking-horse, and Noah's ark, to say nothing of the dolls'house, in the as yet unoccupied nursery, appears to us a little curious.

A *Favourite of Napoleon*, memoirs of Mlle. George, edited by Paul Cheramy (Eveleigh Nash), and *The Love Affairs of Napoleon*, translated from the French of Joseph Turquan by J. Lewis May (Lane), are volumes of precisely the same class. They are both translations of French memoirs not of the first rank. We have before expressed a doubt if there exists in England a public which is interested in French memoirs, though unable to read them in the original. Yet there must be a certain number of readers of these translations, or publishers would not place quantities of them on the already overcrowded book-market. At the same time we should have thought it entailed less labour to learn French sufficient to read a book of memoirs than to toil through an English version. Translation is such an ill-paid and ungrateful art that we would never reproach a translator for turning a lively narrative into dull and lifeless prose.

The most interesting point of comparison in the two volumes before us is found in the pages referring to the relations of Lucien Bonaparte with Mlle. George. M. Turquan on the authority of Reichard's ‘Un Hiver à Paris sous le Consulat,’ gives a very different version from that of the MS. edited by M. Cheramy, which he says was written by Mlle. George in 1857, when she was seventy. The translation of his volume has an index appended to it, which is fairly good except that all the names prefixed with the “particle” de—Talleyrand, Madame de Staël, Alfred de Vigny, &c.—are entered under D. The other volume has no index. It contains a beautiful portrait of Madame Walewska and a dozen other portraits of women which are not beautiful, including one of Mlle. Mars, reproduced for the second time this year, the same publisher having inserted it, as we noted, in ‘The Journal of John Mayne,’ though it is a print unworthy of reproduction.

MESSRS. NELSON publish in their shilling series of notable books Matthew Arnold's *Culture and Anarchy*. It is pleasant to find some of his most characteristic utterances printed in good type, and placed within the reach of the ordinary public.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN publish a delightful little “Gem Edition,” bound in leather, of Myers's *St. Paul*, a poem which has had a steady reputation since it first appeared in 1867.

MR. A. J. LAWRENCE, the school book-seller at Rugby, has printed for Lieut.-Col. Sydney Selfe a pamphlet of *Notes on the Characters and Incidents in ‘Tom Brown's Schooldays.’* This booklet is of great interest, and the author has succeeded, with the help of some veteran old Rugbeians, in clearing away a cloud of misconception and conjecture which has gathered round the schoolboy classic. It includes a letter from Tom Hughes's widow, who is still alive and hale; while no fewer than seven pupils of Arnold and contemporaries of Hughes at Rugby have contributed reminiscences.

IRISH MSS. IN CONTINENTAL MONASTERIES.

St. Andrews, N.B.

It has not, I think, been noticed that the Library (Stiftsbibliothek) at St. Gall, Switzerland, contains a convincing proof that MSS. in Irish script and with Irish illumination were occasionally written in Continental monasteries. No. 51 is a handsome eighth-century MS. of the Gospels, in Irish half-uncials and with the characteristically Irish "nostrilled" portraits of the four Evangelists. But that it is not a home product is proved, not merely by the frequent use of the ligature *st*, but more convincingly by a freak of the scribe, who writes the last lines of the last Gospel in Continental minuscules.

This MS., which is not included in the "libri scottice scripti" of the ninth-century Catalogue of St. Gall, and which must therefore have come there subsequently, has another feature of interest—its consistent use of the Spanish abbreviation "ism" for "vestrum." In his last posthumous publication (in the recent volume of the Henry Bradshaw Society) Prof. Traube withdrew the theory, stated in his 'Nomina Sacra,' that this was an occasional Swiss, as well as Spanish, symbol. The evidence of this St. Gall codex seems, however, to favour his former statement.

W. M. LINDSAY.

SCIPIO'S MARCH FROM THE EBRO TO NEW CARTHAGE.

ONE of the most memorable achievements in the Second Punic War was the march which Scipio made in 209 B.C., with 25,000 infantry and 2,500 horse, to surprise New Carthage. Polybius (x. 9, §§6-7) says that he accomplished it in seven days; but Dr. Arnold ('The Second Punic War,' 1886, p. 313) remarks that "as, according to his own reckoning [iii. 39, §6], the distance was not less than 325 Roman miles, the accuracy of one or both of his statements may well be questioned." In fact, commentators and historians generally accuse Polybius of gross inaccuracy; and Dr. H. Droysen (*Rheinisches Museum*, xxx., 1875, p. 67) charged him with deliberate falsification. No metalled roads, he observes, were available; the march was made early in the year, and Scipio was therefore probably impeded by swollen torrents; his army was encumbered by heavy baggage, and perhaps also by siege material; and, as an old soldier, Polybius must have known that the feat which he described was impossible. Notwithstanding, it seems worth while to test Polybius's statement.

I doubt whether Droysen would have maintained the charge of deliberate falsification if he had had some first-hand knowledge of modern military history and some practical experience of the ways by which mistakes creep into it; and close study of contemporary history, clarified by intimate conversation with the actors, is not a bad preparation for a student of ancient history. On the 15th of December, 1857, the Sylhet Light Infantry Regiment, under Major Byng, marched from Sylhet, in pursuit of the 34th Native Infantry, by way of Latu to Partabgarh—55 miles in thirty-six hours; and, learning there that the mutineers had retraced their steps and were making for Latu, marched back about 28 miles, and early on the 18th of December overtook and defeated them. Byng was killed, and Lieut. J. F. Sherer, who succeeded to the command, stated in his official report (Parl. Papers, xlv, 1857-8,

Part 4, pp. 93-5) that the Sylhet Regiment had marched about 80 miles in thirty-six hours: in other words, he inadvertently reckoned the retrograde march of 28 miles as part of the thirty-six hours' march. Carelessly relying on his dispatch, I made the same blunder in the first four editions of my 'History of the Indian Mutiny'; but while I was revising the book in 1897 I saw what was wrong, and pointed it out to General Sherer, who at once frankly acknowledged his mistake. No man more modest and truthful than he ever lived; but some future Droysen may call him a liar.

Are Droysen's other arguments better founded? Perhaps Scipio's road was merely a beaten track; but had the Carthaginians done nothing to improve it, and is there any reason to suppose that it was worse than the Gallic road or trackway along which Caesar marched 50 Roman miles with four legions in little more than twenty-four hours ('B. G.' vii. 40-41)? What right had Droysen to assume that the little streams which crossed the route had no fords, that the Iberians were incapable of building such bridges as abounded in Gaul, or that, if they were, the Carthaginians had neglected to build them? Did he suppose that when Scipio was making the march of his life he loaded his men with unnecessary burdens, and encumbered his column with siege material, which could easily follow him? Is it not obvious that he must have done as Caesar did when he made a march of some 360 miles with four legions in light marching order (*cum legionibus expeditis* III, 'B. G.' v. 2, §4)?

Droysen and his fellow-sceptics with one consent assume that the starting-point of Scipio's march was the Ebro; and Livy (xxvi. 42, §6) says so expressly. But Polybius does not; and any one who knows his Livy will see that he drew a hasty inference from Polybius's mention of the Ebro. Polybius (x. 6, §7) says that Scipio, after he had made up his mind to attack New Carthage, crossed the river: in the next two paragraphs he describes the circumstances which had prompted his resolve and the preparations which he made throughout the winter to execute it; and in 9, §§4-7, he says that, after giving instructions to Gaius Lælius, "who commanded the fleet and... was the only man in the secret," to sail to New Carthage, Scipio advanced thither by forced marches and arrived in seven days. It is not certain whether he crossed the river before or after the winter: all that we are justified in concluding is that the march began at some unknown point south of the Ebro. Nevertheless, for the sake of argument, I will assume that the starting-point was somewhere near Dertosa (the modern Tortosa), where the Ebro was fordable (Strabo, iii. 4, §9), and where Scipio could keep in touch with Lælius.

And now for the distance from the Ebro to New Carthage. Polybius in an earlier book (iii. 39, §§6, 8) says that it was 2,600 stades, or 325 Roman miles, and that the Romans (since Scipio's time) had measured the distance. But when I turn to the 'Itinerary' (ed. Wesseling, pp. 399-401) I find that from Dertosa it was 288 Roman miles; while Strabo's estimate was 2,200 stades, or 275 Roman miles. If we neglect fractions, the three estimates correspond respectively to 298, 264, and 252 English miles. I have not been able to ascertain the real distance from Dertosa to New Carthage with absolute precision; but, measuring it with a map-measuring machine on Mr. John Murray's map 'Hispania,' along the line of the road mentioned in the 'Itinerary,' I make it just under 258 English miles. As the machine requires very careful

manipulation, I made seven measurements, four of which gave 256 miles, and took the mean. Divided by seven, this gives just under 37 miles as the average daily march. But it is fair to assume that Scipio, after he had crossed the Ebro, did not encamp within a stone's throw of the water: I should conjecture that he took up a position on the road about 13 miles south of Dertosa, and opposite the natural harbour below the mouth of the Ebro, where he could easily communicate with the admiral. If so, his average march would have been just 35 miles.

Was such a march impossible? I draw no conclusion from Livy's account (xxvii. 45, 50, §1) of Nero's march from the neighbourhood of Canusium to the Metaurus and back—over 600 miles in thirteen days; for it is safer to quote authentic documents. The famous march of the Guides from Mardan to Delhi—580 miles (or, including a *détour* made in order to punish a village, 592 miles)—was made without preparation, in the hottest season of the year, in twenty-two days; and the regiment went into action three hours after it arrived ('Punjab Mutiny Report,' pp. 59-60, pars. 27-8; Major H. Daly's 'Memoirs of General Sir H. D. Daly,' 1905, pp. 131-41, 365). But my friend Capt. A. Motard has given me more interesting details of two marches made in 1890 and 1891 by companies of the 11th Battalion of Chasseurs Alpins, as tests of endurance. On the first occasion one company (200 men), each man carrying 27 kilogrammes, or 60 pounds, marched in the mountainous country of Haute Savoie from Albertville to the Col de Tignes and back—a distance of 104 kilometres, or about 65 miles—in thirty-two hours; or rather, to be quite accurate, all but five completed the distance, but ten arrived late. In 1891 one company, each man carrying the same weight as before, made after three months' training a seventeen days' march from Albertville in all directions through Savoie and Haute Savoie, always on hilly ground. The sixth day and the twelfth were days of rest: the least march was 54 kilometres, the greatest 70, and the whole distance 878, the average for the fifteen days being just over 36 miles, and for the whole period just over 32. The men did not eat much more than usual, but took black coffee and cognac six times a day.

It is reasonable to assume that the preparations which Scipio made during the winter included training, and that the men carried no more than was absolutely necessary. Perhaps, indeed, it is permissible to suppose that they may occasionally have got the loan of carts, as John Nicholson did in his famous march from Amritsar to Gurdaspur (Holmes's 'History of the Indian Mutiny,' 1904, pp. 359-60). But of course in modern times a march which would be just practicable for 200 men would be impossible for 25,000. Was this also true in Scipio's day? Certainly not in the same degree, seeing that Caesar could march 50 Roman miles with about 16,000 men in twenty-four hours. The march of a Roman army was a much simpler matter than that of a modern; for, as Guisard observed ('Mém. crit. et hist.' i. 1773, pp. 40-43), ancient armies "étaient dispensées d'un grand nombre de besoins que nous nous sommes rendus nécessaires, et délivrées par conséquent de l'obligation de traîner après eux tout cet attirail de guerre, et ce grand train d'équipages, qui ne peuvent qu'embarrasser les mouvemens de nos armées."

My conclusions are that to charge Polybius with deliberate falsification is folly; that, as he did not name Scipio's point of departure, we can only be sure that his march was

not more than 245, or at the outside 258, English miles; and that it would be rash to deny that the achievement with which Polybius credits him was possible. But I should be grateful for expert criticism.

T. RICE HOLMES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Berg (Emil P.), *Our Lord's Preparation for the Messiahship*, 3/ net. A study in the early life of Jesus Christ. Chronicle of Thomas of Eccleston, 2/6 net. Newly done into English, with preface and notes, by Father Cuthbert, O.S.F.C.
- Church Pulpit Commentary: Philippians to Hebrews; James to Revelation, 7/6 each.
- Indian Interpreter, July. A religious and ethical quarterly.
- Lattimer (R. Sloan), *Under Three Tears: Liberty of Conscience in Russia, 1856-1909*, 3/6 net. Illustrated.
- Morgan (Rev. J. Vynwy), *The Welsh Religious Revival, 1904-5*, 3/6 net. A retrospect and a criticism.
- Moulton (Wilfrid J.), *The Witness of Israel*, 3/6. The 39th Fernley Lecture.
- Schofield (Alfred T.), *Fit for Work; or, Health in Christian Service*, 3/6.
- Sell (Canon), *The Recensions of the Qur'an*.
- Thompson (C. Bertrand), *The Churches and the Wage Earners*, 3/6 net. A study of the cause and cure of their separation.
- Wagner (C.), *The Home of the Soul*, 6/ net. Translated from the French by Laura S. Hoffmann, with an introduction by L. Abbott.

Law.

- Ball (W. Valentine), *The Law affecting Engineers*, 10/6 net. A concise statement.
- Redwar (H. W. H.), *Comments on some Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony*, 15/ net.
- Tomlin (T. J. C.) and Uthwatt (A. A.), *A Supplement to Lord Lindley's Law of Partnership*, 7/6.
- Van Zyl (C. H.), *The Notarial Practice of South Africa*, 42/ net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Konody (P. G.), Brockwell (M. W.), and Lippmann (F. W.), *The National Gallery, Part XIV.*, 1/ net. With illustrations in colour.
- Metropolitan Museum of Art, *Catalogue of the Collection of Casts*, 3/2. Prepared under the supervision of the Assistant Director of the Museum.
- Selected Pictures, by Joseph Israëls, Léon Lhermitte, Matthew Maria, Henri Harpignies, 10/6 net.
- Spinney (R. D.), *Drawing for Medium-Sized Repetition Work*, 3/6 net.
- Whitechapel Art Gallery Report, 1908.

Poetry and Drama.

- Dante's *La Divina Commedia*: Vol. I. *Inferno*, 5/ net. An annotated edition of the Italian text, intended primarily for the general literary public, though adapted also to academic use. Edited and annotated by C. H. Grandgent.
- Eccles (F. Yvon), *A Century of French Poets*, 10/6 net. A selection illustrating the history of French poetry during the last 100 years, with an introduction, biographical and critical notices, a summary of the rules of French versification, and a commentary.
- Hawke (Napier), *Mabel*, 1/ net.
- Lawson (R.) and Meyrat (E. L.), *Poems*.
- Lee (Sidney), *The Impersonal Aspect of Shakespeare's Art*. No. 13 of the English Association Leaflets.
- Shaw (Bernard), *Press Cuttings*, 1/ net. See notice in *Athen.*, July 17, p. 79.
- Witkowski (G.), *The German Drama of the Nineteenth Century*, 3/6 net.

Music.

- Lussy (Mathis), *A Short Treatise on Musical Rhythm*, 2/6 net. Abridged with the author's sanction by his pupil E. Dutoit, and the English rendering, notes, questions, and exercises, prepared by E. Fowles.

Bibliography.

- Book-Prices Current, Vol. XXIII., Part III.

Philosophy.

- Cavemagh (F. A.), *The Ethical End of Plato's Theory of Ideas*, 2/. A thesis approved for the degree of Master of Arts in the University of London.
- Joannis Saresberiensis Episcopi Carnotensis Policraticus de Nugis Curialium et Vestigiis Philosophorum Libri VIII., 2 vols., 36/ net. Edited by Clemens C. J. Webb.

Political Economy.

- Noyes (A. Dana), *Forty Years of American Finance*, 6/ net. A short financial history of the government and people of the United States since the Civil War, being the second and extended edition of 'Thirty Years of American Finance.'

History and Biography.

- Andrews (W.), *Old English Towns*, 6/ net. An attempt to give descriptive and historical accounts of the more important old English towns.
- Bird (W. D.), *Lectures on the Strategy of the Russo-Japanese War*, 4/6 net.
- Bücher (A.), *The Political and the Social Leaders of the Jewish Community of Sepphoris in the Second and Third Centuries*. The first publication of the Jews' College of London.
- Chambers (A. M.), *A Constitutional History of England*, 6/ net.
- Chatterton (E. Keble), *Sailing Ships and their Story*, 16/ net. The story of their development from the earliest times to the present day, with 130 illustrations.

Evans (H.), *Sir Randal Cremer: his Life and Work*, 5/ net. Written with the double purpose of telling the life-story of a man who devoted himself to the service of humanity, and of giving a succinct history of one of the notable movements of modern times.

Great Suffragists—and Why: Modern Makers of History, 2/6 net. Contributions from Madam S. Grand, Olive Schreiner, and others. Edited by Ethel Hill and Mrs. O. F. Shafer.

Journal and Reminiscences of R. Denny Urrin. Edited by his wife.

Plunket (Ierne L.), *The Fall of the Old Order*, 4/6. A textbook of European history, 1763-1815.

Smith (V. A.), *Asoka, the Buddhist Emperor of India*, 3/6 net. Second Edition, revised and enlarged.

Geography and Travel.

Fordham (Sir H. G.), *The Cartography of the Provinces of France, 1670-1757*.

Greely (Major-General A. W.), *Handbook of Alaska, its Resources, Products, and Attractions*, 8/6 net. With maps and illustrations.

Wishard (J. G.), *Twenty Years in Persia*, 5/ net. A narrative of life under the last three Shahs.

Sports and Pastimes.

Hackenschmidt (G.), *Complete Science of Wrestling*, 2/6 net.

Laws of Auction Bridge, 6d. Framed by a Joint Committee of the Portland and Bath Clubs, and adopted by the Committee of the Portland Club.

Oliver (E.), *The A.B.C. of Auction Bridge and other Bridge Variations*, 1/ net.

Education.

Norwood (Cyril) and Hope (A. H.), *The Higher Education of Boys in England*, 12/ net. With 22 special contributions.

Welton (J.) and Blandford (F. G.), *Principles and Methods of Moral Training with Special Reference to School Discipline*, 3/6. Intended as a companion to the 'Principles and Methods of Teaching,' by the same authors.

Folk-lore.

Trevelyan (Marie), *Folk-lore and Folk-Stories of Wales*, 10/6 net. With introduction by E. Sidney Hartland.

School-Books.

Black's School Geography: Geographical Pictures from Photographs, Packets I. II. and III., Series VIII. Mountains, 6d. each.

Davies (A. M.), *A Geography of the British Isles*, 3/. With numerous practical exercises. One of Macmillan's Practical Modern Geographies.

Marivaux, *Le Jeu de l'Amour et du Hasard*, 2/. Edited by Eugène Pellissier. One of Siepmann's Classical French Texts.

Pope (F. R.), *German Composition*, 3/6.

Wallis (B. C.), *Practical Exercises in Geography*, 2/6. A two years' course. Another of Macmillan's Practical Modern Geographies.

Science.

British Standard Specification for Cast-Iron Pipes for Hydraulic Power, 5/ net. Engineering Standards Committee, No. 44.

Butler (E.), *Carburettors, Vaporisers, and Distributing Valves used in Internal-Combustion Engines*, 6/ net.

Craddock (Mrs. H. C.), *The Training of Children from Cradle to School*, 2/ net. A guide for young mothers, teachers, and nurses.

Crawford (R.), *The Last Days of Charles II.*, 5/ net. A medical study of the cause of the King's death.

Davey (E. Hamilton), *Flora of Cornwall*, 2/ net. An account of the flowering plants and ferns found in Cornwall, including the Scilly Isles, with 6 portraits and a map.

Finn (F.), *The Wild Beasts of the World*, Vol. II., 10/6 net. Illustrated with 100 reproductions in full colours from drawings by L. Sargent, C. E. Swan, and W. Austin.

Macpherson (A. Holte) and Mombler (Lieut.-Col. G. A.), *Legislation for the Protection of Birds*, 1/ net. The essay for which the Gold Medal of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds was awarded in 1909, with extracts from the essay which obtained the second prize, with preface by Sir Herbert Maxwell.

Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. II., No. 9. A polyglot list of birds in Turki, Manchou, and Chinese, edited, with identifications, notes, and indexes, by E. Denison Ross.

Milham (W. L.), *How to Identify the Stars*, 3/ net.

Newell (Lyman C.), *A Course in Inorganic Chemistry for Colleges*, 6/. This book is intended for college students who devote a year to general chemistry. One of Heath's Modern Science Series.

Parker (Eric), *In Wind and Wild*, 5/ net. Of the 33 essays included in this volume, 30 appeared in their original form in *The Spectator*, and two in *The Field*.

Programme of the Second International Congress for the Repression of Adulteration in Food, Chemical Products, Drugs, Essential Oils, Aromatic Substances, Mineral Waters, &c., to be held in Paris 17th to 24th October (inclusive), 1909.

Reinhardt (C.), *120 Years of Life, and How to Attain Them*, 1/. A treatise upon the use of lactic ferments for the prevention and cure of disease and the prolongation of life.

Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1908: Part II. Scientific Investigations, 3/6.

Westell (W. P.), *The Young Naturalist*, 6/. A guide to British animal life, with 3 coloured plates by C. F. Newall and 240 photographic illustrations.

Wright (H. J. and W. P.), *Beautiful Flowers and How to Grow Them*, Part XVII., 1/ net. With illustrations in colour.

Juvenile Books.

Baldwin (J.), *The Story of Roland and the Peers of Charlemagne*, 2/6 net.

Haight (Margaret N.), *The Adventures of Deerslayer*, 1/ net. Adapted from Fenimore Cooper.

Havell (H. L.), *Stories from Thucydides*, 2/6 net.

Holbrook (Florence), *A Book of Nature Myths*, 1/ net. Stories adapted to youthful minds from myths contained in the works of many students of folk-lore.

Little Nemo in Slumberland, 3/6 net.

Protheroe (Ernest), *The Handy Natural History: Mammals*, 5/ net. Illustrated.

Fiction.

Andom (R.), *On Tour with Troodles*, 3/6. The tour was made by four cyclists, and has illustrations by T. M. R. Whitwell.

Askew (Alice and Claude), *Testimony*, 6/. Describes the jealousy between mother and daughter-in-law, ending happily for both as well as for the son and husband.

Brebnier (A.), *John Saint*, 6/. Illustrated by L. Speed. A tale of robbery on the high seas.

Bruce (Henry), *The Native Wife; or, Indian Love and Anarchism*, 6/. Part II. is entitled 'The Anarchists, 1908,' and one of the chapter-headings is 'Defying the British Empire.'

Bourget (Paul), *The Story of André Cornélis*, 1/6 net. Adapted by G. F. Monkshood. One of the Lotus Library.

Gallon (Tom), *Brother Rogue and Brother Saint*, 1/ net. A tale of two very dissimilar brothers.

Graham (Winifred), *Mary*, 6/.

Haytt (Stanley P.), *The Marriage of Hilary Carden*, 6/. A story of the union of a man who has lived amongst realities and a woman who has been brought up amongst shams.

Inexorable Nature, 6/. Also contains another tale, 'We Love but Once.'

Mathers (Helen) and Reeves (Phil), *Gay Lawless*, 1/ net.

Manuscript of Leticia Longnor, 3/6. The adventures of a lady in the seventeenth century, edited by a descendant.

Muddock (J. E.), *Fair Rosalind*, 6d. New Edition.

Napier of Magdala (Lady), *Fiona*, 6/. An orphan's love-story, with the scene placed partly in London and partly in Scotland.

Onnes (Georges), *The Rival Actresses*, 1/6 net. Edited by G. F. Monkshood. Another of the Lotus Library.

Sélincourt (Hugh de), *The Way Things Happen*, 6/.

Watson (H. B. Marriott), *The Castle by the Sea*, 6/. A tale of the Devon coast.

Wright-Henderson (R. W.), *John Goodchild*, 6/. A story of the railway mania of 1845.

General Literature.

Annals of the Natal Government Museum: Vol. I. Part 3, May, 1908, 10/ net. Vol. II. Part 1, July, 1909, 7/6 net. Edited by Ernest Warren.

Dog's Life in Burma, told by the Dog, 3/6.

Freeman (A. C.), *Small Estate Management*, 2/6 net. A guide to building and management of estates, small holdings, cottages, &c. Illustrated.

Hauhart (W. F.), *The Reception of Goethe's 'Faust' in England during the First Half of the Nineteenth Century*, 1 dol. net. The purpose of this study is to show how far the British public, during the first half of the nineteenth century, got hold of and understood 'Faust' as Goethe meant it to be understood.

Johnson (A. H.), *The Disappearance of the Small Landowner*, 5/ net. Ford Lectures, 1909.

Stripes and Types of the Royal Navy, by F. W. R. M. and J. S. H., 1/ net. A little handbook of sketches by naval officers, showing the dress and duties of all ranks, from admiral to boy signaller.

Pamphlets.

Adler (Marcus N.), *The Adler Family*. Address delivered at the Jewish Institute, Mulberry Street, E., on June 6, on the Jubilee of the Chief Rabbi. Reprinted from *The Jewish Chronicle*.

Pope (J. B.), *The Budget*, 3d. net.

Proportional Representation Society Report for 1908-9, 2d.

Report of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 6d.

Who am I? by a Barrister-at-Law. Deals with heraldry.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Hoorn (G. van), *De Vita atque Cultu Puerorum Monumentis Antiquis Explanato*. A dissertation submitted to the University of Amsterdam, with full-page and other illustrations.

Poetry and the Drama.

Düntzer (H.), *Goethes Faust*, Part I., 2m. Seventh Edition, revised by Prof. S. M. Prem.

History and Biography.

Cochin (A.), *La Crise de l'Histoire révolutionnaire: Taine et M. Aulard*, 2fr. 50.

Dmowski (R.), *La Question polonaise*, 4fr. Translated from the Polish by V. Gasztołt, with a preface by A. Leroy-Beaulieu.

Duquesne (R.), *Vie et Aventures galantes de la Belle Sorel*, 5fr.

Symptor (R.), *Jeanne d'Arc n'a jamais existé*, 2fr. Dedicated to Mr. Andrew Lang.

*. All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of the late Poet Laureate will be commemorated at Oxford by a lecture on 'The Centenary of Tennyson,' delivered by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. T. Herbert Warren, in the Sheldonian Theatre, on

the afternoon of next Friday, August 6th. This lecture will be given in connexion with the course of Extension Lectures arranged by the Delegacy for the Oxford Summer Meeting.

A COLLECTION of George Meredith's letters is to be published under the direct supervision of Lord Morley. Mr. W. M. Meredith will be very grateful to any one possessing letters who will forward them to him at 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C. They will be carefully copied, and returned without delay.

MR. MURRAY will publish shortly Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall's new novel 'The Valley of Kings,' which is concerned with a mission station in the Near East.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will bring out next week 'A Certain Rich Man,' a new novel by Mr. William Allen White, the well-known American journalist, and also a new story by Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright entitled 'Poppea of the Post Office.'

MR. JOHN LONG will shortly issue a new novel by Mr. Henry Tighe, entitled 'The Four Candles.' The story deals with life in a prospector's valley in Australia.

La Revue Bleue has arranged for a series of six or eight lectures to be delivered next winter in Paris on literary subjects, and has asked Mr. George Moore to contribute one. He has chosen 'Balzac and Shakespeare: a Comparative Study.' The text of his lecture will be published some months afterwards in one of the French reviews, but he regards it as part of a book entitled 'Avowals,' six chapters of which were published some years ago in *The Pall Mall Magazine*. As soon as the book he is now writing, 'Hail and Farewell,' is off his hands—this will not be before next Christmas—he will apply himself to the task of finishing 'Avowals.'

PROF. R. G. USHER, of Washington University, St. Louis, U.S.A., is about to publish a book on Archbishop Bancroft (1604-10). He has been unable to collect information concerning the Archbishop's ancestry, and would be glad of any evidence, especially documentary, that would help to establish his lineage.

It is proposed to publish a selection from the letters of the late Principal Marcus Dods of New College, Edinburgh. Letters, manuscripts, and any other biographical material will be gratefully acknowledged, and in due course carefully returned, by Mr. Marcus Dods, 23, Great King Street, Edinburgh.

SIR JOHN GORST contributes an article on the Reports of the Poor Law Commission to the new issue of *The Sociological Review*. The number has several other articles of interest, including a University address, 'Wherewith shall it be Salted?' by Prof. Gilbert Murray, and a lecture on 'The Obstacles to Eugenics,' recently delivered by Dr. Saleeby.

A NEW edition, enlarged and revised, of Prof. Goldwin Smith's 'No Refuge but in

Truth' is in preparation, and will be published within a few weeks by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

THE next number of *The English Review* will contain the beginning of a serial story of modern life by Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, entitled 'A Call: a Tale of a Passion'; also a story by Mr. Henry James. Prof. E. G. Browne will contribute a survey of recent events in Persia, and Mr. C. E. Montague an article on 'The Modern Play.'

MR. JOHN W. EVANS writes:—

"In your notice of Canon Rawnsley's 'Round the Lake Country' you quote a passage in which the old numerals employed in counting sheep are referred to as of Norse origin. I imagined that every one was agreed that they were Keltic. At least that was the conclusion that was arrived at when the matter was discussed in your columns a quarter of a century ago."

We have also received a letter from Miss Jennett Humphreys in support of the Keltic origin of these numerals.

THE Directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution held their monthly meeting on the 15th inst., when 115*l.* was voted towards the relief of members and their widows, and two new members were elected.

MR. J. S. O'HALLORAN, in consequence of failing health, retires from the secretaryship of the Royal Colonial Institute to-day, after twenty-eight years' service, and the Council has appointed Mr. James R. Boosé, the Librarian of the Institute, to take up the duties of Acting Secretary. Mr. O'Halloran has been elected an Honorary Fellow.

STUDENTS of folk-lore in this country will hear with regret of the death of M. Eugène Rolland, who in 1878, with M. Gaidoz, founded *Mélusine*, a journal devoted to popular literature, traditions, and customs. M. Rolland was a native of Metz, having been born there on March 21st, 1846. He was a prolific author of books and pamphlets on out-of-the-way subjects, and a frequent contributor to *La Revue Critique d'Histoire* and to *Romania*.

THE poet Freiherr Detlev von Liliencron, whose death at the age of sixty-five is announced from Hamburg, was a Schleswig-Holsteiner by birth. He entered the Prussian army, and after taking part in the wars of 1866 and 1870 retired from active service and accepted a Government appointment, which in 1887 he resigned in order to devote himself to literary work. He wrote several novels and volumes of short stories, but it is as a poet that he is best known. Among his works are 'Breide Hummelsbüttel,' 'Aus Marsch und Geest,' 'Kriegsnovellen,' 'Nebel und Sonne,' and 'Balladenchronik.'

GUSTAV KARPELES, one of the first authorities on Heine, has died at Bad Nauheim in his sixty-first year. His critical edition of Heine's works, and his life of the poet, in which he brought

together all that is autobiographical in his writings, will be found useful to all Heine students. He was also the author of a 'History of Universal Literature' and of several volumes of essays. He was connected with many of the foremost German papers, and was the editor of the *Allgemeine Zeitung des Judentums*. 'Heine und das Judentum,' 'Frauen in der jüdischen Literatur,' and 'Geschichte der jüdischen Literatur' are among his best-known works.

THE number of foreign students at the German universities, which, owing to the increased severity in the conditions of admission, had declined last year to 3,594, has risen to 3,921, chiefly because this is the first summer in which foreign women could matriculate at all universities. The numbers include 1,578 Russians, 674 Austro-Hungarians, 306 Swiss, 155 English, 154 Bulgarians, 102 Roumanians, 68 Servians, 60 French, 298 Americans, 175 Asiatics, and 4 Australians. Of these 1,181 entered for medicine. Berlin and Leipzig are now the favourite universities instead of Heidelberg, which formerly headed the list.

A GUIDE to London in the Spanish language is in the press. It will be illustrated with views and maps, and be published by Mr. Mitchell in Buenos Aires, and in London by Mr. Werner Laurie.

HERR HEINRICH KELLER, a publisher of Frankfurt-on-Main, has already issued more than 30,000 copies of the first volume of the poetical works of the local poet Friedrich Stolze, whose bust adorns one of the fountains in his native town.

THE historical and other relics gathered in the Grand Hôtel du Musée de Waterloo are shortly to be sold in Brussels. The collection includes arms, accoutrements, MSS. and curiosities found on the battlefield, with pictures, engravings, and documents relating thereto.

M. FRÉDÉRIC LOLIÉE is about to publish a selection from the works of Madame Desbordes-Valmore, the mother of the French poetess to whom reference is made in another part of this week's issue. The volume will contain extracts from her poems and correspondence, and is intended to represent adequately the lady who once was known as "la grande romantique."

WE note the issue of the following Parliamentary Papers: King's College, London, Statutes for the Constitution and Management of the College for Women (2*d.*); Statutes for the Theological Department (2*d.*); Statutes for King's College School, Wimbledon (1*d.*); Statutes for the Constitution and Management of University of London, King's College (2*d.*); University of Durham, Statutes (2*d.*); and Reports for 1908 on the Royal College of Art, the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the Bethnal Green Museum (3*d.*).

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Charles Darwin as Geologist. By Sir A. Geikie, K.C.B. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This is the Rede Lecture delivered by the President of the Royal Society during the recent Darwin Centennial Commemoration at Cambridge. It was inevitable that so distinguished a geologist as the lecturer should seize the opportunity afforded by this occasion to discuss Darwin's relation to geological science. This was undoubtedly a useful thing to do, for, dazzled by the brilliance of Darwin's biological work, we are apt to overlook what he did for geology. Yet as a young man he began his scientific career, under his tutor Henslow, by geological fieldwork, and in after-life he illuminated many a geological problem by his genius.

During his voyage in the *Beagle*, Darwin was a diligent collector of rock-specimens wherever he landed, never failing to increase the value of his collection by elaborate notes for future use. Volcanic phenomena, which were conspicuous in many of the lands he visited, especially attracted his attention, and on certain subjects connected with igneous rocks—such as the segregation of basic minerals in a granitic magma—he displayed a sagacity clearly in advance of his day. The same may be said of his treatment of several other geological problems, such as the relation between cleavage and foliation in certain metamorphic rocks.

It is well known that Darwin's conclusions as to the elevation of part of the coast of South America, based on extensive observation and supported by experience in connexion with local earthquakes, received determined opposition some years ago from Prof. Suess of Vienna. Darwin, however, is fortunate in having still a powerful supporter in Sir Archibald Geikie, who in a recent address to the Geological Society replied to many of Suess's objections to other evidence as to the uprise of continental areas, and now expresses his continued belief in the trustworthiness of Darwin's American observations and the reasonableness of his conclusions. On the other hand, the famous theory of the great naturalist to account for the formation of certain coral islands from coral reefs by subsidence of the sea-floor is not so favourably received, but the dissent is qualified and expressed with much delicacy and discretion. Other subjects discussed in this address are Darwin's views on the sculpture of the land by denudation, and the formation of soil by the work of earthworms, and naturally, above all, the geological side of 'The Origin of Species.'

Darwin was an enthusiastic admirer of Lyell, and one of his most loyal disciples at a time when Lyell was almost the supreme authority in geological philosophy; but in course of time it fell to Darwin's lot to revolutionize his master's teaching with regard to the introduction of new organic forms upon the earth, and to prove—what Lyell so long denied—that there must have been a progressive development of life throughout the ages.

Sir Archibald Geikie has given in this address an elegant appreciation of Darwin from a geologist's point of view, and has increased its value by a copious appendix of explanatory notes.

The Life Story of an Otter. By J. C. Tregarthen. Illustrated. (John Murray.)—To derive the fullest enjoyment from this delightful book one must be imbued with

all the instincts of the sportsman as well as the naturalist. Mr. Tregarthen writes with a rare knowledge of his subject—a knowledge that is only equalled by his infectious enthusiasm; for he confesses to a boundless admiration for this "homeless hunter, the Bedouin of the wild, the subtlest and most enduring of quarry, the gamest of the game." As in his 'Wild Life at the Land's End,' the author's sympathies are evenly divided between the hunter and the hunted, though it is in no half-hearted way that he quickens our pulses to the exhilaration of the chase.

The story opens with the early training of two cubs by a widowed otter. The first note of tragedy is reached directly the human element is introduced, and the cubs are left orphans. Thanks to their previous lessons, they are well able to fend for themselves, and very soon "one got married, and then there was one." The second half of the book deals with the survivor's subsequent adventures, his prodigious size, the charmed life that he led, the wife that he took to himself, their pathetic struggle in a terrible winter against starvation for their offspring and themselves, and then the inevitable violent death. His corpse was indeed saved from the usual ignominious mauling, to be set up as a trophy; and the Squire pays him a finer tribute when he insists on having no inscription on the case. "There is no need," he says; "my people will never let the record die."

Mr. Tregarthen's lifelong familiarity with a creature about whose intimate habits so little is known entitles him to speak with authority, and his observations carry none the less weight because the instruction is imparted in his own breezy method. Certainly no apology is due for his attempt to "interpret the workings of the most subtle of animal brains." Discarding a common trivial device, he has reserved the medium of conversation for the human characters, who are one and all drawn to the life. The action of the story, so far as the others are concerned, is only imaginative to the extent of exercising the powers of reasonable deduction.

Man, First and Last. By George St. Clair. (Francis Griffiths.)—The author of this book died on June 13th, 1908, leaving the task of correcting the proofs, which was the last of his labours, incomplete. It has been seen through the press by his son, Mr. Oswald St. Clair. The book is in three parts: 1. The Bible Narrative of Man's Origin and Early Days; 2. Early Man according to Science; 3. The Readjustment of Theology. The subtitle of the book is 'Cave Dweller and Christian,' and its object is to effect a readjustment of religious teaching to the ascertained truths of nature and facts of history. The author had been for thirty years a Fellow of the Geological Society and the Royal Anthropological Institute, and had written works on 'Darwinism and Design,' 'Buried Cities and Bible Countries,' 'Creation Records,' 'Physical and Moral Evil,' 'Will Christ Come?' and 'The Secret of Genesis.'

Mr. St. Clair acknowledged that, although many writers had tried to bring Genesis and geology into harmony, from Hugh Miller to the present day, every attempt had failed. He hoped to be more successful, because he was of opinion that he had discovered the secret of Genesis, and that is that the writers used figure and symbol, and expressed themselves in pictorial or dramatic language, which became a sacred and a dead language because the priest adhered to it after the commercial world had invented something easier, and because, as religion

decayed, it had ceased to be taught in the schools of the prophets. He thought that by patient study he had restored, under the superficial meaning of the Genesis narrative, the true story from Adam to Noah. It is that Adam represents the solar year, Eve the little intercalary month of five days which rounds it off, the serpent the sun's path through the signs, the founding of the city of Enoch by Cain the change of the beginning of the year from winter to spring: generally, that the Genesis legends are an astronomical record, and all true when rightly interpreted.

This readjustment of theology required a modification of New Testament teaching as well as of our ideas on Old Testament cosmogony. We must reject the supposition of a personal Satan, and hold that all things are under the control of one being, who is good, whose tender mercies are over all his works, and who will cause all things to work together for good. We must give up the Atonement theory, and the doctrine of the fall of Adam, which is a huge mistake. Modern Christians must recognize the fact that nineteen centuries have not brought a literal resurrection. We must not expect to hear the archangel's trumpet and to see a sudden and speedy end. The human race will grow old, as an individual grows old; but the time is not yet, for the increasing vigour and growing intelligence and multiplying labours of the race are those of a young man rejoicing in his strength. The dream of hell is dissipated; the future life for the individual will be a new birth in an unknown country.

We fear that Mr. St. Clair's well-meant eirenikon will not be acceptable to either of the parties. Those who believe in the Divine authority of Genesis will think that their theology has been modified out of all existence. To them, the statements that the story of Fall and Flood and everything between is an allegorical record of early changes in priestly ritual and in the theory on which those changes were based, and has no more to do with theories of man's origin than it has to do with Esperanto or the art of music; that the sacrificial system of Moses was not a type of Christ; that the New Testament writers who had been educated to believe in Adam and the serpent, the temptation and the fall of man, and the efficacy of blood sacrifice, were wrong in their teaching of the manner in which man's redemption had been effected, and in which the Deliverer would bruise the serpent's head and paradise be regained—will appear to shake their theology to its foundation, and to leave nothing upon which they can rely. The offer of faith in Providence, in progress, and in a vague future after death which Mr. St. Clair has made will seem to them an insufficient compensation for their loss.

On the other hand, the students of the origins of religions will not be attracted by a theory which interprets the Hebrew religion as a system of sun-worship and nature-worship. They have seen so many such theories. What Bacon said of the classical mythology in his 'Wisdom of the Ancients' is no doubt equally true of the Hebrew traditions: that they were delivered down and related by the writers, not as matters then first invented and proposed, but as things received and embraced in earlier ages. The related drew from the common stock of ancient tradition, and varied but in point of embellishment, which is their own. Bacon therefore received the classical traditions, not as the invention of the poets or of the age in which they lived, but as sacred relics, gentle whispers, and the breath of better times, that from the

traditions of more ancient nations came, at length, into the flutes and trumpets of the Greeks. Many seek in a like spirit the real interpretation of the Hebrew traditions, as forming part of a long and uninterrupted continuity and development of thought.

We revert, then, to the second part of the book, which is a clear and concise, and we think accurate, statement of the scientific evidence as to early man. Mr. St. Clair carries his reader back from the Bronze Age to the Neolithic Age and the Palæolithic, and in the latter to the relics of cave men and river-drift men, with all the significance that they possess as evidences of the antiquity of man, and the stages of human progress. He states the conclusions which have been generally reached as to the origin and evolution of man. His discussion of these matters occupies 170 pages, and is really the best piece of work in the book. It does not include, as might have been expected from the character of the remainder of the work, any consideration of the origin and development of the religious idea, or any review of the great accumulation of facts bearing on that subject made by Prof. Frazer; but within its limitations it is a satisfactory summary of the best authorities.

The Philosophy of Long Life. By Jean Finot. Translated by Harry Roberts. (John Lane.)—This is a delightful book if it be read as one reads 'The Anatomy of Melancholy,' the 'Pseudodoxia Epidemica,' or Wanley's 'Wonders of the Little World.' It deals professedly with the philosophy of longevity—in reality with life in all its forms, and so comprehensively as to include matter and life "created artificially," though this has not yet been accomplished. M. Finot has read widely, and reproduces without discrimination what he has read. He does not, therefore, give the reader any help as to what he should believe and what he must disbelieve. It is difficult, for instance, to discover whether M. Finot thinks that people really live to the age of 130 and upwards, or whether he is merely giving the unverified instances he has met with in literature. It is certain that he is contented to accept the age stated at death without any reference to the control of personal investigation. His book is thus the antithesis of the scientific work on 'Old Age' written by the late Sir George Murray Humphry of Cambridge. Indeed, M. Finot's scientific equipment is of the slenderest in spite of all his parade of knowledge. He makes the fundamental error of confusing the life of the individual with the life of the tissues composing it, which is a very different thing, as every physiologist knows. He is thus able to speak of the conversion of glycogen into sugar by the dead liver. The word "life" itself is used so loosely throughout the book that it does not appear incongruous to the author to speak of resuscitating a corpse or of reanimating "Rotifera definitely dead." There are many similar errors and misstatements, but to those who read uncritically, and for amusement rather than for instruction, the book may be cordially recommended. The translation is good as a whole, but Mr. Harry Roberts does not seem to have much more scientific knowledge than his author. "Azote" should be translated by "nitrogen"; "diastase," the ferment, is not the same thing as "diastasis," a fracture; the "epiphysis" of the brain is the pineal gland; the "mammifera" are mammals in English; and the English doctor B. Richardson is the late Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. It is Dr. William Hunter (not Mr. Hunter) whose last words are quoted.

Pain: its Causation and Diagnostic Significance in Internal Diseases. By Dr. Rudolph Schmidt. Translated and edited by Karl M. Vogel and Hans Zinsser. (Fisher Unwin.)—People feel pain so differently that this early and important symptom of disease becomes valueless in many cases, and is actually misleading in others, unless the greatest care be taken to estimate it accurately. The ordinary textbooks of medicine lay very little stress upon pain, and Dr. Schmidt has therefore done good service by devoting an entire volume to its consideration. He allots one chapter to pain as a sensation, and another to the influence of position, motion, and pressure upon pain. The topography or anatomical distribution of pain is then considered, with the circumstances which lead to variations in its quality or time of occurrence. The bulk of the work deals with pain as it occurs in the different organs and tissues of the body, and Dr. Schmidt points out not only the reasons for its occurrence in the various diseases, but also the means by which the pain of one disease may sometimes be distinguished from that of another with which it might easily be confused. The last chapter deals with "Head's areas" of cutaneous tenderness in visceral disease. Some of Dr. Head's diagrams are reproduced, and several new ones are added. Dr. Schmidt has thus succeeded in producing a useful volume, which may well serve as a supplement to the existing textbooks of medicine and surgery. The book has been rendered into readable English by Dr. Karl M. Vogel and Dr. Hans Zinsser of Columbia University. It is printed in America, though it has a London title-page.

Further Advances in Physiology. Edited by Leonard Hill. (Arnold.)—This volume consists of a series of reports detailing the more remarkable additions made to the science within the last few years. The system adopted is one familiar to students of foreign scientific literature. An author who is especially conversant with a branch of knowledge is asked to summarize, and often to criticize, his fellow-workers' results. The plan is a good one, for it benefits the writer whilst it ensures an accurate summary of previous work. The present volume is said to be a sequel and summary to 'Recent Advances in Chemistry and Physiology and Bio-Chemistry,' and is published, like that book, under the general editorship of Dr. Leonard Hill. Dr. Benjamin Moore writes on the equilibrium of colloid and crystalloid in living cells. There are three articles on the vascular system, by Dr. Flack, Dr. Thomas Lewis, and Dr. Leonard Hill respectively, which show that much has still to be learnt both by physicians and physiologists. Dr. Arthur Keith writes on the mechanism of respiration in man, and Dr. Pembry on the physiology of muscular work. Dr. Alcock contributes some chapters on the physiology of nerve; and Dr. J. Shaw Bolton summarizes the recent researches on cortical localization and on the functions of the cerebrum. The book concludes with an interesting article by Mr. Major Greenwood, jun., called 'Studies in Special Sense Physiology.' The volume appears to be an accurate account of the present state of knowledge in the various departments of physiology. It will be useful, therefore, not only to teachers and lecturers, but also to those who are doing original work, for there is a good bibliography at the end of each chapter. The information is presented in very different ways. Some, like Dr. Pembry, write good classical English which it is a pleasure to read; others choose to adopt a system of abbreviations which is equivalent to slang. There is a good Index.

RESEARCH NOTES.

THE researches of Herren Gehrocke and Reichenheim into the nature of the rays emitted by the anode of a Crookes tube have been noted in these columns from their beginning, and are still continuing. In a communication from the Physikalische Technische Reichsanstalt to the German Physical Society, which will be found in the *Verhandlungen* of the latter body for the 15th of April last, they show that the fall of potential at the anode may be so increased by using halogen gases in the tube as to reach several thousand volts. Their explanation of this is that such gases absorb in a higher degree than others negative electrons; and the same is said to be the case with the vapour of phosphorus. A very instructive experiment is described by them, in which a perforated anode was employed in order to see whether any of the negative ions supposed to be formed by the union of a negative electron with an atom are carried behind the anode. The tube contained a trace of hydrogen and the vapour of iodine, and an anodic fall of 4,000 volts was obtained. It was then found that two or perhaps three sorts of rays left the anode, not towards, but away from, the kathode; and that while some of these could be deflected by a weak magnetic field, and therefore consisted of negative particles, others required a very strong field for their deflection, and were presumably streams of positively charged particles. The last, which it is proposed to call "A₁ rays," present a close analogy to the K₁ rays which proceed from the kathode. The third kind of rays are thought by the experimenters to be uncharged; but the conjecture that they may be doublets, like those which, according to Prof. Bragg, give us the Gamma rays of radium, is worth attention. The communication is well summarized in the current number of *Science Abstracts*.

A paper on the discharge of electricity from points, by Prof. H. T. Barnes and Mr. A. N. Shaw (both of McGill University), appears in the current number of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society. Prof. Zeleny (of Minnesota) was, according to the authors, the first to observe that the charge from steel needle-points in air was always followed by the deposit (more marked at the anode than at the kathode) of a substance which is probably rust. Different circumstances led the authors to conclude that this was due to the presence of water vapour in the air surrounding the point, and the experiments here detailed convinced them that it could be eliminated entirely by using absolutely dry air. It further appears that, whatever metal be used for the points, the deposit is an oxide, and the authors have shown elsewhere that aluminium, magnesium, and zinc form, in the first stage of their oxidation, hydrogen peroxide when immersed in water containing dissolved air or oxygen. They also quote with approval the experiments of Prof. S. Saeland to the effect that the impression produced by metals on a sensitized photographic plate, at one time thought to be due to the emission of rays, or an emanation, is probably due to the formation, on a clean metal surface, of hydrogen peroxide, produced by reaction with the moisture in the air. This may be, but it does not entirely oust the theory of emanation, because it is difficult to account for the characteristic smell of every distinct metal except on some such hypothesis. From these facts Prof. Barnes and his collaborator conclude that even a minute trace of water vapour present in the air is condensed round, and carried to the metal points by,

the negative oxygen ions which cause the formation of the deposit, but that these ions are not able to cause the oxidation of the point by themselves. Prof. Zeleny, who contributes a note to the paper, is of opinion that both the oxygen and the metal must be in the ionic state before they can unite chemically, and that most of the water is carried to the positive point by the ions alone.

Prof. Heussler in a recent number of the *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift* summarizes the result of his researches into those magnetic alloys which now generally bear his name. He points out that the magnetism of the three ferromagnetic metals—iron, nickel, and cobalt—persists in a weakened degree in their compounds; but that manganese, which in the pure state is not magnetic at all, becomes so in its compounds, the anti-moniuret, sulphide, phosphide, and boride being all markedly magnetic. The last-named alloy, indeed, has so great a remanent magnetism that it may be used as a substitute for steel in the manufacture of compass needles. Bismuth also, which we take as the typical instance of a diamagnetic metal, becomes ferromagnetic by the addition of 26 per cent of manganese; but, curiously enough, an alloy of manganese and iron is generally without any magnetic properties at all. Among the rarer metals, vanadium seems to possess curious magnetic properties, which are particularly marked, says Prof. Heussler, in the silicides. It would seem then that the elements boron and silicon, which exhibit certain similarities in other respects, resemble each other in being, in some unexplained way, a source of magnetism in metals. This is the more extraordinary because, while boron is ranked by Mendeléeff among the metals, silicon is generally likened to carbon, the element most widely opposed to the metallic group. It would seem also to form an exception to the generalization of Carnelley that all the elements of the even series are ferromagnetic, and those of the odd series diamagnetic.

A most suggestive article by Prof. Paterno (of Rome) on the future of synthesis in organic chemistry appeared in the *Revue Scientifique* for the 26th of last month. The way to control Nature is to imitate her methods, and he is therefore doubtless right when he says that to bring about the synthesis of organic substances in the simplest way, we ought first to make ourselves acquainted with the synthesizing action of light, micro-organisms, enzymes, and catalyzers. He seems inclined to doubt whether enzymes can be shown to effect true syntheses, although he thinks it very probable; but he is more convinced as to the synthetic action of micro-organisms, which he says differ from enzymes in that, instead of being keys which act only on their own locks, they are like burglars' jemmies, which can open nearly every door. Thus he instances glucose, which is transformed sometimes into carbonic anhydride and lactic acid, and sometimes directly into carbonic anhydride and water. He considers that the office of micro-organisms generally consists in gradually decomposing the organic molecule; but that light, and especially solar light, is the great agent of synthesis, and that this is particularly noticeable in the case of resins. Among the cases of the formation of nitrogenous products under the action of light, he instances that of a mixture of acetone and hydrochlorate of ammonium which has given him, he says, a complex alkaloid. He recommends the study of all these facts to students, with the hope that by patient labour we may one day expect to unveil, as he puts it,

"le mystère qui préside à l'élaboration des substances organiques dans les plantes."

Prof. Norman Collie's paper on the singular property of neon tubes containing mercury, lately discovered by him and exhibited at the recent *Conversazione* of the Royal Society, will also be found in the number of the *Proceedings* quoted above. His discovery is, briefly, that if mercury be put into a neon tube at atmospheric pressure and shaken, the whole tube shines with an intense or "fire-red" glow. Etching the interior of the glass with hydrofluoric acid has no effect upon the glow, nor has freezing in liquid air. On the other hand, the slightest trace of moisture in the neon will destroy the luminosity, and carbon monoxide diminishes it, although it seems to be unaffected by a trace of hydrogen. The behaviour of the glow in presence of electricity seems very irregular, for while the passing of sparks from an induction coil through a tube which had lost its brilliancy generally restored it, this was by no means always the case, and in some instances shaking seemed to have less effect on it after sparking than before. One tube that lost its power of shining after being brought near the terminals of the coil, and did not respond to sparking, was restored by heating at one end; and one with a platinum wire sealed through the ends seems to have recovered itself after rest. A tube of fused silica gave better results than the glass generally used, and no explanation of these seemingly contradictory phenomena is offered by their discoverer. It may be pointed out that the presence of a trace of neon would explain the well-known fact that mercury will flash when shaken in an exhausted tube, and that the experiment with the etched surface seems to show that the glow is not dependent on friction. As the vapour of mercury behaves like a monoatomic gas, is it possible that the gases of the argon group are not so inert as has been thought?

The action of the glass in greenhouses, which permits the heat of the sun's rays to pass through to the interior, but prevents its return, has lately been investigated by different physicists, and looks as if it might possibly solve the problem of obtaining mechanical power direct from the sun. The *Revue Générale des Sciences* for the 30th of last month quotes from the (American) *Engineering News* the experiments of two American engineers named Shuman and Willsee, which appear to answer some of the objections of excessive cost and the like hitherto brought against the proposal. Mr. Shuman seems to use the solar rays to convert water in a broad but shallow pan into steam, which he employs in a low-pressure turbine. Mr. Willsee's plan is to use the heat communicated to the water to convert into vapour a volatile liquid such as sulphurous acid, which in its turn operates a motor. The cost is put in this case at 3 centimes per horse-power per hour, as against 10 for a steam engine driven by coal at 3 fr. 4 centimes per 1,000 kilogrammes. The figures seem to be merely estimates, but show that the question is being considered from the commercial as well as from the scientific point of view. In a climate like that of Egypt, there seems no *prima facie* reason why such a use of solar heat should not be practicable.

In view of the success achieved this week by M. Blériot, it is agreeable to read the report presented by M. Émile Picard to the five French Academies, which is published in the current number of the last-named *Revue*. This concerns the triennial award of the 100,000 francs left by the late M.

Osiris "for the most remarkable discovery or work in science, letters, arts, or commerce, and generally in anything which concerns the public welfare." M. Picard, after a rapid review of the progress of aeronautics since the days of Icarus, awards the prize to M. Gabriel Voisin and M. Blériot in equal shares. The description he gives of M. Blériot's monoplane may be worth quoting verbatim:—

"The monoplane of M. Blériot, which was at first compared to a dragon-fly, is now more like a bird. It is composed of a sustaining plane slightly curved, and capable of deviation at its extremities, which are so connected that when one is lowered the other tilts up. The sails are 9.50 by 2.40 metres, and the angle of attack 9 degrees, the whole sail area being 22 metres square. The single screw is in front, and the crew—the apparatus is built for the steersman and a passenger—sit in the central car under the middle of the canvas, and have in front of them the screw and the motor of 35-horse-power with a speed of 600 revolutions per minute. The car is supplied with two wheels, and is connected perpendicularly to the sustaining plane by a tubular rod. This shaft carries a fixed horizontal gearing and the lifting and steering rudders, and terminates in a small wheel, which, with the two others, supports the apparatus when at rest. M. Blériot has devised an extremely ingenious arrangement which controls the different movements: by inclining the axis of the steering-wheel transversely or longitudinally, the tilting of the wings or the revolution of the lifting rudder is produced, while the steering rudder is governed by pedals. The normal weight of the apparatus with a crew of two is 500 kilogrammes, or 25 kilogrammes per square metre."

M. Picard adds that M. Blériot's monoplane presents some advantages over M. Voisin's biplane, but is more dangerous, and demands great coolness on the part of the steersman. He concludes by affirming that aviation has now entered the path of science, and that future improvements in the monoplane will probably be in the direction of greater stability and better motors. The report was published on the 15th of this month, or ten days before the Channel flight. The mechanics of the question of human flight is dealt with scientifically by Commandant Renaud in his recently published book '*L'Aéronautique*,' which forms part of the '*Bibliothèque de Philosophie Scientifique*,' edited by Dr. Gustave Le Bon. F. L.

CRANIA FROM RHODESIA.

Bulawayo, June 30, 1909.

In *The Athenæum* for May 22nd it is stated (p. 621):—

"Dr. F. C. Shrubbsall, in *Man*, gives measurements and photographs of two crania and some long bones in the Natural History Department of the British Museum that are referred to by Mr. Hall in his work on Rhodesia as having been found in the neighbourhood of the ruins. The contribution they offer to the controversy as to the antiquity of those ruins is that, in Dr. Shrubbsall's opinion, they are those of negroes of a similar type to those now found in Rhodesia."

Would you allow me to state that I have never referred to the crania and bones said to be at the British Museum, for the simple reason that until I read your note I was unaware of their existence. Nor should I have done so had it been otherwise, for I should first have required to know where they were found, under what conditions, and associated with what articles, and, further, who was the discoverer.

Probably they are negroid remains, for, after the abandonment of the buildings by their original occupiers, the ruins in many instances have been converted into native cemeteries. This was the case in 1560, when the Portuguese records state that the Beza ruins were used as a cemetery, for "all the monomotapas (munumu-tapa) are buried there," and "they know how many kings they have had." The buildings were never intended for cemeteries, and the burials take place in many of them to-day.

This explains the reluctance of the natives to disclose the location of ruins lest their burial-places should be disturbed.

I do not see how Dr. Shrubbsall's statement as to the crania affects the controversy as to the origin of the Zimbabwe culture, in the slightest. Perhaps, when he sees my forthcoming 'Prehistoric Rhodesia' (Unwin) he will admit I am right in entering this protest.

I trust you will give the same prominence to this correction as you gave to his statement.

RICH. N. HALL
(formerly of Great Zimbabwe).

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—July 21.—Mr. W. J. Andrew, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Members: Capt. F. W. B. Willett, Dr. Auguste R. E. Dutertre, and Messrs. J. B. Carrington, C. Dupriez, G. D. Hobson, and R. G. Fitzgerald Uniacke.

Mr. Carlyon-Britton read a paper 'On Certain Tenth-Century Coins and Fragments found in the Isle of Man.' The pieces numbered 42, and only one of them is uncertain, Edward the Elder's name appears on 1; Athelstan, 3; Anlaf Sihtricsson, 3, one of which bears the Mercian "M," and one the Northumbrian "O"; Eric, 1; Edmund, 7; Edred, 12 (two of these bear the O, and five were struck at York); Edwy, 10 (five struck at York); and Edgar, 4 (three struck at York). Special attention was paid to a fragment bearing the Mercian "M" and the mint-name DEOFER, and some important facts connected with the temporary check experienced by the West Saxons in Danish Mercia before the reduction of the Five Burghs in 942, and the expulsion of Anlaf Sihtricsson and Ragnall from Northumbria in 944, were adduced. The Mercian fragment of Anlaf Sihtricsson reads...AT CVNYNC on the obv., and SI.....T ON DEOFER on the reverse. With the assistance of (1) a description of a penny of Athelstan in the National Museum at Rome which yields—rev., SIHARES MOT DEORABVI; and (2) the figure 4 in plate xxix. of the British Museum Catalogue (i. 235, No. 1098), which reads—obv., ANLAF CVNYNC O; rev., SIHARES MOT, Mr. Carlyon-Britton demonstrated the similarity of workmanship, the identity of the moneyer Sigar, and the accuracy of the grammatical, though unusual form employed by him. In support of the last position he produced the parallel GHIMES MOT on a coin of Edred included in the same board, as is believed. With these three aids the inscription on the Mercian coin was restored as [ANLAF CVNYNC M: SI[GARES MOT] ON DEOREB[VI]. As Symeon of Durham reports that the Watling Street was made the boundary line between the respective kingdoms of Edmund and Anlaf (ann. 939), the claims symbolized by the letter M on Anlaf's coin were not so unreal as those who have ignored Symeon's report might suppose.

Exhibitions: by Mr. Carlyon-Britton, five pennies of Athelstan, all struck at Derby (Deorabul, Derabi), one reading SIHARES MOT with M in the field; by Mr. W. Charlton, a penny of Edred from Man—rev., EDESPALD; by Mr. A. W. Barnes, a groat of Henry IV. with a bust like that of Richard II. within a treasure of eight arches only.

Science Gossip.

MR. MURRAY has ready two books on gardening. 'On the Making of Gardens,' by Sir George Sitwell, is a serious contribution to the science and, to use a bold expression, philosophy of gardening; 'Humours of the Country,' by Mr. William Robinson, an author already favourably known to horticulturists, is a less serious but not less attractive work. Both books should be particularly welcome at this time of year.

THE MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY PRESS will publish on Wednesday next two medical works of some importance. One is the well-known treatise on psychiatry by Prof. Lagaro of Modena, translated by Drs. Orr and Rows of the Lancaster County Asylums, to which Dr. Clouston of Edinburgh contributes an introduction. The other is the first English biography of the famous Hungarian gynaecologist Semmelweis, written

by Sir William Sinclair, Professor of Gynaecology at Manchester, who compares Semmelweis to Jenner as a benefactor of the human race.

THE Report on Salmon Fisheries, Scotland, is published as a Parliamentary Paper (1s. 2½d.), and so is Part II. of the Report on Irish Fisheries, this part consisting of Scientific Investigations (3s. 5d.).

THE moon will be full at 9h. 14m. (Greenwich time) on the evening of the 1st prox.; new at 5 minutes before midnight on the 15th; and full again at 5h. 8m. on the morning of the 31st. She will be in perigee on the morning of the 4th, and in apogee on the night of the 19th; Mercury will be at superior conjunction with the sun on the 4th, but will become visible in the evening towards the end of the month, near the boundary of the constellations Leo and Virgo. Venus sets later each evening, and, moving in a south-easterly direction, passes from Leo into Virgo on the 20th. Mars is nearly stationary in Pisces, and rises earlier each evening. Jupiter is in Leo, and will be near Venus on the 11th and 12th, the conjunction taking place on the morning of the latter day. Saturn, some distance to the north-east of Mars, is also nearly stationary in Pisces. The August or Perseid meteors will probably be well seen in the evenings from the 8th to the 12th, being most conspicuous on that of the 10th.

THE results of a number of observations of Borrelly's comet (a. 1909) are given in No. 4340 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*. The last of these was obtained by Prof. Millosevich at Rome on the 8th inst., when the comet was described as "debolissimo in luce," so that we are not likely to hear of more. Prof. Barnard publishes in the same number the results of a series of observations of the satellite of Neptune, obtained with the 40-inch telescope of the Yerkes Observatory from September, 1907, to April, 1909. A very faint star-like object was measured near the planet (then situated in a rich region of small and considerable stars in the constellation Gemini) on the 5th of April, 1908; its brightness was about one-tenth that of the satellite.

PROF. F. H. SEARES has resigned the directorship of the Laws Observatory of the University of Missouri, in order to take up the position of Superintendent of the Computing Division of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution, presided over by Prof. Hale.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Domestic Architecture of England during the Tudor Period. By Thomas Garner and Arthur Stratton. Part II. (Batsford.)—The second part of this noble work fully sustains the favourable opinion expressed in our review of the first part on July 25th last year. The new section—the whole work is to be completed by a third—comprises 47 plates of particular houses, and 18 plates in the detail series, as well as a great number of plans and minor illustrations extending over upwards of forty pages of descriptive text. The plates, which are chiefly photographic reproductions by the collotype process, are for the most part among the best and most delicate of their kind. Layer Marney Hall, that stupendous fragment of a great palatial design in brickwork and terra-cotta, has never before received such faithful treatment; and the like may be said of the illustrations of the use of similar materials at Sutton

Place, Surrey. Up and down England, wherever the best and most beautiful of late Gothic work of a domestic character is to be found, the authors have sought it out for reproduction and description. For instance, there are most attractive pictures of Brenchley Parsonage, Kent; of the Suffolk halls of Kentwell and Hengrave; of the ruined Cowdray, near Midhurst; of the entrance porches of the manor houses of Parnham and Chantmarle, Dorset; of the Guildhall, Lavenham; and of the half-timbered houses Little Moreton Hall, Cheshire, and Eastington, Worcestershire. Then, again, in the plates of the detail series, which will be very useful to working architects, we find set forth with scrupulous faithfulness such subjects as oriel windows from Holcombe Court and Fawsley Manor House; bay windows from Haddon Hall, Wells, Raglan Castle, Throwley Hall, and Fawley Court; chimney-stacks from Martock, Chipping Norton, Toller Fratrum, Hengrave, Leeds Castle, Halmaker, and Little Braxted; carved panelling or panels from Bishop's Palace, Norwich, Long Melford, Waltham, Layer Marney, Colchester, Syon House, and Horsemondon; as well as groups of examples of chimneypieces, plaster ceilings, wood-ribbed ceilings, external doors, metalwork casement fasteners, and stained glass.

Moreover, a mere summary of the plates would by no means exhaust the lavish supply of illustrations and plans. Every page of the letterpress has one or more drawings. For instance, in the two or three pages that deal with that historic seat of the Knightleys of Northamptonshire, Fawsley Manor House, a small ground plan drawn by Sir Henry Dryden in 1857 is given, as well as a picture of a charming oriel window of the west wing, and in addition a view of the Dower House, still standing, though in ruins, together with elevations and sections. There was an interesting connexion in Elizabeth's reign between the Knightley's house at Fawsley and the Marprelate tracts. This connexion is testified to by sworn depositions which are extant. The printing press from which these pieces of invective were issued was first set up at Molesey, near Kingston-on-Thames, and was then moved, in November, 1558, to Sir Richard Knightley's house. It was there that the 'Epitome,' one of the most violent of the set, was printed. Sir Richard, in his subsequent deposition before the Star Chamber, acknowledged this fact, and said that the press was set up in a disused nursery. The statements of the witnesses afford some curious pictures; one of the quaintest is that of the strict Puritan, John Penry, the chief writer of the tracts, swaggering about the secluded house and park in a sky-blue mantle trimmed with gold and silver lace, a sword by his side and a plumed hat on his head, in order to divert suspicion. A peculiar feature of the oriel of the great hall of Fawsley is the small upper chamber above it, which used to be approached by a newel stair of its own in the angle between the oriel and the north-east wall of the hall. Mr. Stratton is, however, right in questioning the tradition which gives to this diminutive room the distinction of having housed the Puritan printing press. He thinks it was too small for the purpose; be that as it may, it was clearly too small to have ever served as a nursery for the numerous young Knightleys.

Another fact that adds to the value and interest of the book is that drawings as well as descriptions are given of several great Tudor houses, now in ruins. Thus, of Cowdray House, near Midhurst, which was

destroyed by fire in 1793, four views before the fire are given, from original drawings by Grimm. The most interesting of these shows the great Buck Hall, so called from the eleven bucks, carved life-size in oak, which were placed on brackets above the cornice of the wainscoting. It was in this hall that the sickly boy, king Edward VI., during his only "progress," was "marvellously, yea, rather excessively banketted."

Of Kirtling Hall, Cambridgeshire, five miles south of Newmarket, only the fine gatehouse remains. This was once a beautiful moated quadrangular house of brick. One wing was pulled down in 1752, and this was followed by wholesale demolition in 1801; but Mr. Stratton is able to give a charming front view of the perfect house from a drawing in the British Museum. Again, there is a sketch of the now ruined wing of Chantmarle Manor House, taken in 1828; of the fine south front of Hahnaker Manor House, Sussex (of which there are now but few traces), from a drawing in the Bodleian, and the nobly panelled end wall of the hall, from a drawing by Grimm in 1782; and of the destroyed wing of Sutton Place from an original drawing in the Bodleian.

The thoroughness of this work may be gauged from another standpoint. The stoneless character of Essex brought about a wonderful development of brickwork, both in houses and churches, in the latter part of the fifteenth and throughout the sixteenth century. Essex is therefore essentially the county of Tudor brick mansions, and in this volume we find adequate descriptions of Colville Hall, Eastbury House, Little Leighs Priory, Nether Hall (Roydon), Newhall, and Tolleshunt D'Arcy.

Nature and Ornament. By Lewis F. Day. (Batsford.)—This is the first of two volumes written to replace an earlier work, 'Nature in Ornament,' which, the author explains, he has felt to be deficient in the treatment of the ornamental aspect of nature. The present volume is mainly concerned with illustrating the decorative character of natural growth; the second will seek the evidences of natural form in conventional ornament. How far the more abstract forms were derived, consciously or even unconsciously, from nature is an interesting subject, which is, however, less germane to the present than to the succeeding volume; but there is no question as to the highly decorative effect of many forms of plant growth, and it is these that are here treated under the various heads of stalks, leaves, flowers, fruits, &c.

The list of the author's works is now long, and their popularity such that it is unnecessary to refer at any length to this addition to them. It is written with all Mr. Day's usual facility and knowledge, and is generously illustrated, chiefly with drawings by Miss Foord, though several of Miss Newell's beautiful studies of trees are also included. If those by Miss Foord are not quite equal to some she has previously made, they are nevertheless exceedingly good, and form by no means the least attractive feature of the volume.

Tunis, Kairuan, and Carthage. Described and illustrated with 48 Paintings by Graham Petrie, R.I. (Heinemann.)—The present volume, like many of Messrs. Black's "Beautiful Books," subordinates the text to the pictures. Mr. Graham Petrie's sketches are delightful. He has managed to catch with signal success the "riot of colour" of Tunisia—made almost too riotous when translated by the three-colour process—and he gets the effects without

distracting the eye by aggressive detail. His rendering of the glare of noon is among the best we have seen; but we wish he had contrived to show us the peculiar tones of the negroes, whose "polished ebony skins so pleasantly reflect the brilliant blue of the sky." We have little but admiration for Mr. Petrie's painting, but we do not see the use of a great deal of his letterpress. Some sort of easel was necessary, we suppose, to support the pictures; but surely we might have been spared the history of the Punic wars, the usual references to Cyprian and Augustine and his inevitable mother, the martyrdom of Perpetua and Felicitas, and a vast deal of boiling-down of well-known authorities. Mr. Graham writes simply and without affectation, but writing is not his *métier*, and all this history and legend is *vieux jeu*. What we ask from an artist is not to compile facts from other books, but to tell us, by brush or pen, what he saw. Dull folk can write histories of a kind; the painter possesses a gift beyond the average man, and it is his duty to help the average man to see. What Mr. Petrie rather oddly calls "the mere physical eye of the artist"—we should have called it spiritual—can interpret and reveal what the ordinary eye stupidly passes over, and it is this revelation, this interpretation, that we demand of the painter who insists on writing books.

Therefore we hold that the major part of Mr. Petrie's volume is wasted labour. It has all been said before, and at least as well said; and since he does not pose as an authority on Carthaginian history or Roman antiquities, we need not criticize his statements. When he describes "Arab Tunis" he is in his right place, and though he is too apt to fall into the guide book frame of mind, and tell us what sights are "well worth a visit," he does sometimes allow "the mere physical eye of the artist" free play. He wanders about the suks and mosques, and lets us into a little of their secret charm; and he makes us understand the friendly ways of the people, whom he found more hospitable and tolerant of an artist's intrusions than almost any people in Europe. Only once had he to give bakhshish for permission to set up his easel. His best description is of the Molid en-Nebi, or Prophet's Birthday, always a notable feast in Mohammedan countries. He witnessed it from the shop of El-Babushi, whose dress was a poem in mixed metres:—

"He is a big, handsome, middle-aged man, with well-cut features and a swarthy complexion, and he carried off his somewhat feminine finery without looking in the least effeminate. He wore an old rose-coloured silk turban, from which a white rose hung on his cheek, a pale yellow silk gandoura, a richly embroidered orange waistcoat, white silk stockings, and canary-coloured slippers. A semi-transparent haik of striped white silk, draped over the gandoura and drawn across the turban, completed his very exquisite toilet."

The white roses which generally adorned the ears of the faithful were to be thrown at the feet of the Bey, who visited Babushi's shop and formed a curious contrast in dress to its master. A tight Turkish uniform on a short stout figure was certainly an effective set-off to the rose and yellow silks of the big merchant's costume.

Mr. Petrie's account of Kairawan is almost as good as his chapters on Arab Tunis; the rest of his book need not delay us. Carthage, as he says, is a site for the archaeologist; to the artist

"she is indeed a barren wilderness. Some fine distant mountains and a few wild flowers are all that she can give him. For the rest, she is nothing but a bare, dusty, shadeless, unattractive mound, surmounted by an ugly modern Gothic cathedral and an equally hideous monastery."

Therefore the artist might have spared us all he has put together about the Roman theatre and the rest.

Modern Homes. Described and illustrated by T. Raffles Davison. With a Foreword by Sir Aston Webb. (Bell & Sons.)—Sir Aston Webb gracefully ushers in a useful compilation by Mr. Raffles Davison. It is calculated to help any one who is thinking of building to some general conclusion as to the style of what he wants. The book is divided into two portions, one of which is devoted to hints in house design; while the other gives details of selected examples. Through both sections are scattered valuable illustrations which enable the reader to get a good idea of the houses in question. Mr. Davison has chosen examples of the work of Messrs. Lutyens, Voysey, Baillie Scott, Sherrin, Norman Shaw, Basil Champneys, and many others. The houses vary from a cottage to a mansion, and are in innumerable styles. In many cases notes and illustrations referring to the gardens are added, and rightly, as often the architecture is of an organic whole with the garden. The examples include houses in the country, in the suburbs, and in central London districts, and give a good idea of the work done of recent years in domestic architecture.

A History of the George worn on the Scaffold by Charles I. By Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey. (Arnold.)—Few "last scenes" have been so minutely recorded and so much discussed as the end of Charles I. at Whitehall on January 30th, 1649. Of the fate of many of the relics which Charles I. distributed in his last hours, and the items of apparel, &c., which fell into the hands of his faithful attendants after his execution, we are pretty well informed: they have been piously treasured, and most of them have satisfactory pedigrees. Among the former was included the Lesser George. This was part of the insignia of the Order of the Garter, and at that time used to be suspended from the neck by a blue ribbon. It is well known in this position through Van Dyck's portraits, notably in the triple picture of the King. The Greater George, of the same artistic character, was attached to the collar of the Order. The Lesser George, then, the "Scaffold George," of which the history has here been retrieved, was the jewel which Charles took from his neck and gave to Juxon on the scaffold a few minutes before the axe fell. Its subsequent history and vicissitudes up to the present day Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey, a master in the elucidation of mysteries, has now set forth.

We need only recall here some of the incidents of the story of the Scaffold George. It begins with the final interview of the King with his two children—the "sweet-hart" Princess Elizabeth and Henry, Duke of Gloucester—when, as Herbert tells us, "he gave them all his jewels save the George he wore." It is certain that this jewel was given to Juxon for the express purpose of transmission to the Prince of Wales, the supposed mysterious word "remember," which accompanied it, merely recalling to the prelate injunctions previously laid on him. The general character of the jewel is shown by the description in Ashmole's 'Institution of the Garter,' 1672, and illustrated in three views—not quite accurately as to the number of the diamonds ornamenting it—by Hollar, who seems to have drawn it from memory. A noteworthy feature of the representation is that at the back, under a folding lid, is shown a miniature of Henrietta Maria. A supposition that James II.

carried the relic with him to France gained some strength from an inaccurate statement in a letter from Madame de Sévigné in 1689. This was, indeed, the general and plausible belief, shared by royalty. From James II. to the Young Pretender was natural descent, and in 1788 the Prince of Wales commissioned his friend Sir Ralph Payne to use his endeavours to procure from the Duchess of Albany (natural daughter and heiress of the Young Pretender) the Scaffold George in question. It was evident, however, on Sir Ralph's inspection of the Stuart family jewels, that it was not among them.

The author now shows, first, that the Scaffold George was taken from Juxon; secondly, from the Harleian Papers, that a George of gold set with diamonds was received from Col. Thomlinson, who was one of the Parliamentary officers on the scaffold, and was considerate to the King in his trouble. The George was sold on May 17th, 1650, for 70*l.* to W. Widmor, a servant to the late King, who acted, it seems, on behalf of Thomlinson. In October, 1650, Charles II. acknowledges the reception of "the George and the Seals left me by my blessed Father." This is conveyed in a letter to Mrs. Twisden, sister of Col. Thomlinson.

Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey discusses with his usual acumen the Hollar George, and that in the hands of the Duchess of Albany in 1788, which he identifies in a sale list of 1651. Among four Georges in the possession of James II. in 1687 (apart from forty not fully described) he recognizes the Scaffold George. This brings him finally to the important point of identifying the historic jewel among the valuables in Windsor Castle. The matter is again fully discussed, and the author fairly proves that the pendent ornament long traditionally known at Windsor as the Juxon George is none other than the relic of the tragedy. The saint and the dragon are sculptured on an onyx, but the diamonds have been removed, and the portrait of "Great Gloriana" has unhappily vanished.

Memorial Rings, Charles the Second to William the Fourth, in the Possession of Frederick Arthur Crisp. (Privately printed.)

—This is a descriptive catalogue of more than a thousand memorial rings commemorating men and women of all classes of society, chiefly of eighteenth-century date. With perfection of type and paper, and margins that would have delighted the heart of Dibdin, the book is a beautiful example of Mr. Crisp's private "Grove Park Press," with an impression limited to 150 copies. The rings are arranged in chronological order, preceded by an alphabetical list; the names of the persons commemorated are printed in red; and the volume is completed by a copious Index.

We gather from the short but sufficient Introduction, by Mr. Bower Marsh, something about the rise of the ancient practice of bequeathing rings as tokens of remembrance. Thus Richard II. left by his will nine gold rings to the great nobles and ecclesiastics who were his executors; and the bequest by Shakespeare to Hamlet Sadler of a ring to cost 26*s.* 8*d.*, and similarly to six other friends, is another noteworthy example. The custom of bestowing rings by will had grown rapidly during the sixteenth century, and received a great impetus in the middle of the seventeenth in consequence of the execution of Charles I.; indeed, this event may almost be said to have originated the memorial ring *par excellence*. Pepys was the recipient of many rings, owing to his official position,

and at his death in 1703 a hundred and twenty-three of them were given away as mementos; but Mr. Crisp has not been so fortunate as to obtain an example. Joseph Martin, who died in 1776, desired that his executors should lay out 150*l.* or if necessary 200*l.* guineas on rings; and Thoresby records that at the death in 1702 of the learned Dr. Gale, Dean of York, formerly Chief Master of St. Paul's School, two hundred rings were given away. The usual bequest was a ring, or a guinea to buy one: special lists of recipients were referred to, and the style and weight of the memorial often indicated. Occasionally as much as twenty pounds apiece was left for such gifts.

In the descriptive list the changes in form and fashion of the relics are well shown. Plain gold rings, enamelled in black and ornamented with elongated skeletons, or various emblems of death and decay, belong generally to the early part of the eighteenth century; sometimes a minute skeleton in the round in white enamel appears under a coffin-shaped crystal. This gruesome style was followed by rings with the inscription in raised letters surrounded by black or white enamel, with similar work within the circle, of great delicacy. Rings fashioned in a series of scrolls, and often set with diamond sparks to record the names and dates, succeed. Then follow the beautiful mourning rings of the last quarter of the eighteenth century, of marquise form, containing at first small locks of hair, tied with knots of gold wire, or a pearl band, under crystals, with black and white enamelled bezels. From the hair coils the willow tree was developed, and subsequently the tomb, the weeping female *à la Angelica*, the seed pearl ground, the cherub in the clouds, and the ivory decorations.

With the nineteenth century came the wide mourning ring with chased edges containing the words in Gothic letters "in memory of," the rest being engraved inside the hoop.

Turning to the chronological list, which covers the years from 1653 to 1837, we find a veritable mine of information, historical and personal. We meet with the names of many now unknown whose rings display only initials and dates. On the other hand, the author has, with infinite pains, revived the history of a multitude of persons by brief extracts from wills and monumental inscriptions.

We have the rings of that excellent Greek scholar Humphrey Hody, 1706, who did much for Wadham College; and of John Gay, 1732, "a safe companion and an easy friend." In remembrance of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, 1747, rings were inscribed with the words which are said to have fallen from his lips on the scaffold: "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." A touching memorial is that painted with seven cherubs' heads, commemorating the seven children, under nine years of age, burnt to death in their sleep—"in a scene of distress beyond the powers of language, perhaps of imagination"—the sole offspring of James and Mary Woodmason. This was in 1782. One naturally pauses at No. 963, the black enamelled ring in memory of Nelson. This has on the front the coronets and TRAFALGAR, and on the back "Lost to his country, Oct. 21, 1805"; on the shank is engraved "Palmam qui meruit ferat." A melancholy interest is attached to the ring of the Princess Amelia (died 1810) marked "Remember me," and containing a lock of her hair. We gather that this is the actual annulet which the dying daughter pressed on the finger of the distracted king.

NATIONAL ART COMPETITION AND WORK OF STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART.

THESE two exhibitions offer some index whereby we may judge of the different types of artist and teacher which the South Kensington system does in practice tend to form. The education of our artists is (particularly in London) controlled by many bodies whose work constantly overlaps, instead of being co-ordinated in economic fashion, and whose aims would often be conflicting, but that the personality of the teacher frequently nullifies the tendencies of the system of which he is supposed to be part. The accidents of life may plant an art-master in South Kensington when he would be more at home under the rule of the County Council, or vice versa; while a Professor of Art in one of the colleges of the University of London may be entirely absorbed in the business of practical picture-making, which is the objective in the Schools of the Royal Academy. In this jumble of conflicting effort there is danger lest all art-schools should approximate to the same pattern, and become places where many things are studied more or less, but nothing thoroughly. Sympathetic criticism will make clear that the round pegs in square holes who contribute to such a state of things are not individually responsible for it. It must rather be traced to the absence of any organizing influence which should relegate to their proper spheres the several main streams of teaching effort, and prevent them from wasting force in the mere friction of mutual jealousies.

Any attempt at such organization must recognize that, rightly or wrongly, the aim of South Kensington has been, on the whole, to be a school of design; the aim of the County Council has been to create schools of craftsmanship wherein the student of metalwork may learn from a silversmith, the student of bookbinding from a bookbinder. In the work sent up for the National Competition there is now a strong leaven resulting from such teaching. Notably in the class of metalwork there are examples of sound craftsmanship of excellent quality. The typical South Kensington examiner, however, if such still survive, would disregard the craftsmanship, and judge these works simply on the ground of design; and in the matter of training teachers the aim of the Department has not at all been to breed specialists and practical workmen, but to give to the future art-master a general insight into all kinds of design, in whatever medium. Such largeness of outlook has belonged to most great artists, and doubtless every art-centre should be organized by such a commanding personality; but there can be no greater mistake than to suppose that by a short study of each craft in turn the aspirant for an art-master's certificate will necessarily glean the principles common to all of them. It is possible to study one thing with an eye to the larger principles of design; and to have mastered thoroughly one technique is the best guarantee that a student has acquired the stamina for more extended action in fields which still keep for him the thrills of fresh discovery. It is all too clear, on the other hand, that the more extended study may be fatally superficial—breeding a race familiar with the external appearance of many masterpieces, but not with the mental processes by which they were produced.

This race of teachers would seem, on the whole, most successful in producing designers of wall-papers, printed textiles, and the like—things in which the technique is not

very exacting; and the National Competition shows a fair number of attractive examples. The modelling, on the contrary, is purely realistic and imitative. Fairly well done sometimes from this point of view, it remains in a water-tight compartment by itself, uninformed by the habit of design which might give to realism a structural emphasis. The painting is still worse, showing no knowledge of the principles of colour such as we might ask of teachers trained in design, nor of the technique of painting such as might be acquired from a practical craftsman. Some of the drawings (time studies), however, are good, such as the pen-drawing of Miss Margaret Lloyd (Liverpool), of Mr. Victor Rainbird (Newcastle), and other work from Liverpool, Leeds, Brighton, and Beckenham schools. Occasionally, notably at Liverpool, there are signs of an attempt to bridge over the gulf separating the work in the liferoom from the art of figure-design; but these attempts show less research on a basis of accepted principles than a quick knack at catching the style of this or that fashionable artist. The black-and-white work is almost entirely of this superficial character. The clever drawings of Mr. Frederick Carter (Regent Street Polytechnic) seem more fitted to attract the attention of the editor of a popular magazine than to win high commendation from a serious educational authority; but if we look round for others to be preferred to them, we must confess ourselves at a loss. The sheet of slighter drawings by Mr. Victor Rainbird shows qualities of style, but his attempts to elaborate them are stilted and thin. Of the specious smartness of most of the others the work of Mr. Noel Nisbet (Clapham) is an extreme example, to which the examiners give a regrettable prominence by awarding it a medal. In comparison with such work we must confess to great respect for such old-fashioned work from the east as is seen in the astonishing series of drawings of capitals from Sunderland, which at any rate display a high degree of capacity. The woodcarving is on the whole rather small in character. Miss Frances Shaw's little work (a bird on a plinth), while open to criticism in this respect, is charming in design and delicacy of touch.

The National Competition shows the result of the South Kensington training of teachers carried on to the next generation. When we turn to the work of the Royal College of Art we are dealing with more recent history. Prof. Moira is as near a practical painter-decorator as we have to-day, though not, alas! on that account more than half a craftsman. The long series of rough sketches for figure compositions which runs round the two liferooms shows that he has certainly imparted something to his students, for they are wonderfully level in merit, and on the whole full of liveliness and invention as studies of colour. The large canvases in which occasionally an attempt is made to give body to these sketches are as uniformly poor. They are done in oil, which has an exacting technique evidently unstudied. The sketches are more often done in tempera or some similar medium, wherein the student, in order to obviate surprises in drying, would seem to have been directed to choose a few radical colours well separated, and to derive intermediaries from them; and this gives a structural quality which is lost when with oil paint the student has freedom to roam at will over an unlimited palette. It is too soon, perhaps, to judge of the effect of such teaching, which seems at present to lack both technical fineness and the basis of calm and continuous line

essential for any decorative purpose of other than a temporary character.

The modelling school is distinctly a modelling school rather than a school of sculpture, and though two works (the design for a commemorative monument by Mr. Gilbert Ledward, and the design for a panel over a door by Mr. C. S. Jagers) show some sense of composition, it is a composition made up of realistic units, the study of which has evidently been postponed till after the student has learnt to model a figure. Design as an afterthought is not unpleasantly exemplified in these works. The model for a monument by Mr. C. Vyse, to which the travelling scholarship is awarded, is surely very inferior to that of Mr. Ledward. The etchings hung round this room cannot be referred to in detail, for lack of any available information as to names or subjects; but some of them (certain portraits and a shipbuilding subject) are excellent, and they offer the best example here of the value of study under a practical master of generous outlook. Mr. Frank Short is to be congratulated on his students.

MINOR EXHIBITIONS.

At Mr. Francis Harvey's Gallery in St. James's Street there is a show of copper-plate prints, from the well-known Royal Collection, of Holbein portraits printed in several colours, apparently at one printing, on satin. By some illogical miracle this material, usually detestable for such purposes, produces occasionally, by the conflict of its grain with the rather coarse stipple of the engraving, an effect of great delicacy. The *Anne of Cleves* is a charming example, *Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury*, being a stronger engraving, the success of which is at once less complete and more easily explained. Others wherein more colours are used are less successful.

At the Baillie Gallery (alongside the drawings by Mr. Wildman noticed last week) is a collection of water-colour drawings by Miss Buddie A. Pughe. Occasionally, as in *The Church, Faouet* (46), and the Venetian subject *Mauve and Green* (23), she achieves unity by accepting a dominant colour to control her instinct for gaudiness—for an emphasis of bright "accidental" hues which imperils the stability of the larger contrasts of her colour-scheme. These and two others which keep some degree of balance (Nos. 3 and 54) are the best of her drawings.

THE GROVE OF FURINA.

Castle Hale, Painswick, Glos.

THOSE of your readers interested in Roman topography will hear with some satisfaction that M. P. Gauckler writes to me that he has found the fine dedication of the temple laid bare in the Grove of Furrina on the Janiculum. As was fully expected by himself, it is to Jupiter Heliopolitanus (*Jovi optimo maximo Heliopolitano Augusto*), otherwise the Baal of Heliopolis (cf. 'C.I.L.', vi. 420).

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. J. J. SHANNON, whose pictures are well known to all visitors to Burlington House and other popular exhibitions, has been elected a Royal Academician.

IN *The Burlington Magazine* for August Dr. F. R. Martin offers a remarkable suggestion, founded on his personal investigations in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, as to the true origin of so-called "Damascus" ware. Oriental faience appears again in

the fourth and concluding article of Mr. R. L. Hobson's series on the wares of the Sung and Yuan dynasties, Ting ware being the variety discussed in the present case. Spanish art receives attention from Mr. Herbert Cook, who sends a note on four early Catalan paintings; and from M. Paul Lafond, who contributes an illustrated paper on Philippe de Bourgogne, a sculptor who lived and worked in Spain, and left his masterpieces in the cathedrals of Burgos and Toledo. To a second article on 'Engravings and their States,' dealing with rework and the collaboration of two or more artists on the same plate, Mr. A. M. Hind affixes a brief rejoinder to those who have criticized the suggestions, made in his first article, as to the proper method of numbering states. Among other contributors are Mr. W. H. J. Weale, Mr. Reginald Blomfield, A.R.A., and Mr. Claude Phillips, who discusses the picture by Rembrandt, 'A Nymph of Diana Reposing,' in the collection of Mr. George Salting. A reproduction of the picture in photogravure forms the frontispiece of the number. The editorial articles deal with the Victoria and Albert Museum, the 'Taxation of National Monuments,' and the National Portrait Gallery.

THE latest addition to the National Gallery of Ireland is a 'Virgin and Child' by Lorenzino of Arezzo, better known as Lorentino d'Angelo di Arezzo. This fifteenth-century painter, a disciple of Piero della Francesca, has not hitherto been represented in any public gallery. The work that has been acquired for Dublin is a particularly good example of his art.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to complain of the repairs now going forward at Christchurch Priory. It is alleged that mutilated Norman ornaments are being removed, and poorly chiselled stone thrust into their places. The charge is sufficiently grave, but before pronouncing on it we should like to hear the case for the defence.

THE death is announced of the American artist Mr. Louis Loeb, who was born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1866, and started life as an apprentice to a lithographer. He studied art in New York, and under Gérôme in Paris, obtaining a medal at the Salon of 1897. He painted a number of portraits, among them that of Mr. Israel Zangwill, whose story 'The Mantle of Elijah' he illustrated for *Harper's Magazine*.

THE works of the competitors for the Prix de Rome (sculpture section) were exhibited last week at the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris. The awards were announced on the 22nd inst. The "grand prix" was won by M. Benneteau (a pupil of M. Mercié), who carried off the "deuxième second grand prix" two years ago. The "premier second grand prix" fell to Mlle. Heuvelmans, who studied sculpture under MM. Marqueste and Hannaux, and who is the first woman to win this prize. The "deuxième second" was gained by M. Menant, a pupil of MM. Barrias and Coutan. The first two successful competitors are natives of Paris; while M. Menant comes from Mâcon.

WE hear with regret of the death of M. François Guillaume Dumas, the editor of numerous illustrated and popular guides to picture exhibitions. He started in 1879 an illustrated catalogue to the Salon, and continued to edit it for many years, until it passed into the hands of M. L. Baschet. One of his most useful catalogues is that of the Great Centennial Exhibition of 1889, which dealt with French art from 1789.

M. GUSTAV LEBEL contributes an interesting note to the July number of the *Gazette*

des *Beaux-Arts* on a forgotten portrait of a daughter of Francis I., painted when she was a child of four. It is well known, as the writer points out, that among the large group of sixteenth-century crayon portraits in the Musée Condé at Chantilly there is a series of the children of Francis I. Two panel pictures founded upon two of these drawings exist, namely, the 'François Dauphin' in the Antwerp Museum, and 'Henri II. as a Child,' at Chantilly, the latter being a copy by a later hand. M. Dimier (*Gazette*, 1906, ii. 507) reproduced a portrait of Charlotte, daughter of Francis I., belonging to this group (lent to the Exhibition of French Primitives in 1904 by Messrs. Agnew, No. 151 of the catalogue); and though no crayon for it is met with at Chantilly, M. Dimier was fortunate enough to discover an example among the feeble copies in the Bibliothèque Méjanes at Aix.

M. LEBEL now draws attention to another picture of the same series which was formerly in the Northbrook Collection. It was reproduced in Lord Ronald Gower's 'Great Historic Galleries of England' (pl. 18), attributed to Jean Clouet, and described as follows:—

"She wears a white frock and white cap, which partly covers her fair hair, and which is fastened with a gold cord. She clasps in her hand a gold rattle with bells and an ivory mouthpiece.... Above her head, in gold letters on the dark background, may be read 'Charlotte de France'."

The size of the panel is 7 in. by 5½ in. According to M. Lebel, these characters closely resemble those in the inscription on the portrait of the Dauphin at Antwerp, the dimensions of the two panels being also very similar. The drawing for this portrait was discovered by M. Lebel among the series at Chantilly (acquired from the Castle Howard Collection in 1890), though the identity of the child was not recognized there and the portrait is inscribed: "La Roynne Madellaine d'Escoce." M. Moreau-Nélaton, who reproduces the crayon in his admirable publication 'Le Portrait à la Cour des Valois,' &c. (pl. ix.), enumerates the drawings founded upon this prototype at Chantilly, namely, one in the Bibliothèque Nationale inscribed 'Madame Marguerite a cest heure duchesse de Savoie'; two others, respectively at St. Petersburg and in the Library at Aix, both of which again bear the name 'Madame Madellayne'; another example in the Uffizi without any inscription; and a duplicate at Chantilly giving the age of the child as four. The original at Chantilly differs from the Northbrook picture in being a bust without hands, but in other particulars there can be no doubt that the identity of the child is the same in both.

M. LEBEL was able to trace the picture, after the dispersion of the Northbrook Collection, in the hands of successive dealers; but unfortunately he lost the clue after it became the property of a dealer at Cologne. By now giving publicity to his discovery, and by reproducing the picture in his article, he hopes that it may be possible to track this interesting portrait once more and to settle the question of its identity and authorship. The picture should be well known to English connoisseurs, for it was seen at the British Institution as far back as 1843, and again at Burlington House in the Winter Exhibition of 1880; it has also been reproduced in this country, and fully described by Mr. Weale in the catalogue of the Northbrook Collection in 1889.

EXHIBITIONS.

827. (July 31).—Anton van Welle's Beer Portraits, Paintings and Drawings from Life, Messrs. Marchant's Gallery.

MUSIC

SCHUBERT'S 'LAZARUS.'

A SELECTION from 'Lazarus,' an unfinished oratorio by Franz Schubert, is to be given at the Hereford Festival in September. The poem was written by August Hermann Niemeyer, Professor of Theology, who was born in 1754 at Halle, and died in 1828. Among his 'Religiöse Gedichte' there are some "oratorio" texts, one being entitled 'Lazarus.' In the preface the author notes the great popularity achieved by the performances given of them during the years 1776-80, and ascribes it "to the much-esteemed composer, the late musical director Rolle" (1718-85), who set at any rate one of these poems, viz., 'Abraham auf Moria,' which for a long time was performed annually at Berlin. In a little work by Niemeyer entitled 'Thoughts on Religion, Poetry, and Music,' published in 1777, the author states that he "appreciates music of all kinds, and admires 'Alceste' and high-class opera, but nothing affects him so much as sacred music"; and he exclaims, "What nobler path than Religion could Poetry and Music follow!" He addresses poets and composers. To the latter he says, "What the poet does is only preparatory work," but he considers study of the text indispensable. He even advises composers to get poems read to them, and if possible by the authors. And once more he remarks, "There are nuances of feeling, which music can express better than poetry."

What induced Schubert to set 'Lazarus' to music is not known. There is nothing in the Life of Niemeyer by A. Jacobs (1831) to show that he ever met Schubert, but it seems not unlikely that those 'Thoughts' of the theologian tempted the composer to set 'Lazarus'; also that he had possibly heard Rolle's 'Abraham.'

The history of Schubert's music is brief. He entitles it a "Sacred Drama in Three Acts." The autograph of the first act was purchased by the Diabelli firm, together with many other works, from Ferdinand Schubert soon after his brother Franz's death. In 1860 Kreissle von Hellborn, the composer's biographer, discovered the autograph of the first act in the collection of Spaun, Schubert's lifelong friend, and in the following year the score of part of the second act in the possession of Thayer. An extra sheet or two were afterwards found in the possession of Ferdinand Schubert's widow. Nothing has since been discovered of the remainder of that act, nor anything of the third act. Like the B minor Symphony, it may have been left unfinished. The first act bears the date "February, 1820," the year in which Schubert produced his great Pianoforte Fantasia in c.

Musical Gossip.

THE season at Covent Garden ends this evening with a performance of M. Charpentier's 'Louise.' This work has been given five times, and M. Saint-Saëns's 'Samson et Dalila' no fewer than nine times; the success of these two French works is satisfactory. M. Debussy's 'Pelléas et Mélisande' was performed only three times, but the singers could not remain longer in London. We understand, however, that it will be heard again next season, also 'Louise.' Through this French success Italian opera has, however, not suffered, Signor Puccini's 'Tosca,' 'Bohème,' and 'Madama Butterfly' having been given four, six, and seven times

respectively, and Rossini's 'Barbiere' six times.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY will open a season of opera in English at Covent Garden on October 18th, probably with 'Lohengrin.' Mr. John Coates will impersonate the Knight of the Grail, and Miss Rennyson (an American who has appeared at Bayreuth) Elsa.

THE novelties at the forthcoming Birmingham Festival (October 5th-8th) have already been announced in these columns. Part III. of Mr. Granville Bantock's 'Omar Khayyam' will be preceded by Part II., which has not yet been heard in Birmingham. Further, in addition to works already named, we have to mention Bach's motet 'The Spirit also Helpeth Us,' Cherubini's Mass in c, Brahms's 'Song of Destiny,' and three symphonies—Mozart's 'Jupiter,' Beethoven's 'Eroica,' and Sir Edward Elgar's in a flat. The principal vocalists will be Mesdames Perceval Allen, Donalda, Agnes Nicholls, Gleeson White, Ada Crossley, Phyllis Lett, and Kirkby Lunn; and Messrs. John Coates, John Harrison, Walter Hyde, Frederic Austin, Dalton Baker, Henschel, and Radford. Dr. Hans Richter will, as usual, be the conductor.

THE date (November 11th) of the first Philharmonic Concert of the ninety-eighth season, also the name of the conductor (Sir Edward Elgar), have already been given. The remaining dates and conductors are as follows: November 25th and December 8th, Herr Bruno Walter; February 10th and 24th, 1910, Signor Luigi Mancinelli; and March 9th and April 21st, Herr Arthur Nikisch.

THE executive committee of the Classical Concert Society (formerly the Joachim Concerts) announces ten concerts of chamber music at Bechstein Hall, alternately on the afternoons and evenings of Wednesdays, October 13th, 20th, and 27th, November 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 24th, and December 1st, 8th, and 15th. The list of artists includes the names of Lady Hallé, Madame Marie Soldat, Señor Pablo Casals, Mr. George Henschel, and Miss Fanny Davies.

IN 1860 Anselm Hüttenbrenner informed Thayer by letter that he was at the bedside of Beethoven when the composer lay dying on March 26th, 1827; and further, by word of mouth, that the painter Teltscher was also present, and began sketching Beethoven's face. Breuning, Beethoven's lifelong friend, felt hurt, and spoke to Teltscher, whereupon the latter put the sketches in his pocket, and went away. In a recent number of *La Vie Musicale*, published at Lausanne, it is stated that Dr. August Heymann, looking through a portfolio of sketches by Teltscher, has found two representing "Beethoven on his death-bed."

THE Berlin publishing firm "Harmonie" offers two first prizes of 10,000 marks, and two other prizes, for honourable mention, of 2,500 marks, for the best operas. The subject and form of the work are left open. The only condition is that the opera must take in performance at least one hour. This competition will be renewed every three years. For this year the manuscripts sent in will be examined by two juries. The first (MM. Fr. Breithaupt, Erich Gura, Wolf, and Reznicek) will select what they think best, and these will be submitted to a second jury (MM. Richard Strauss, Ernst von Schuch, and Leo Blech). Of the two first-prize operas, one will be produced at Hamburg in November, 1910, the second in 1911. *Le Ménestrel*, which gives this information, does not state the latest date at which manuscripts will be received.

DRAMA

The Orphan, and Venice Preserved. By Thomas Otway. Edited by C. F. McClumpha. (Heath & Co.)

The Spanish Gipsie, and All's Lost by Lust. By Thomas Middleton and William Rowley. Edited by E. C. Morris. (Same publishers.)

MESSRS. HEATH & Co. deserve well of readers for their cheap and comely reprints. Both the little books before us do credit to their publishers; and if we give all our attention to one of them, that is only because the appearance of Otway's masterpieces seems to us an event of unusual importance.

Until the beginning of the last century Otway's plays stood second only to Shakespeare's in public favour, a position to which their superb dramatic qualities perhaps entitled them. For the student they will always have great historical value, since Otway represents better than any other that curious period (dominated by Dryden, the founder of two schools, but representative of none) which lies between the late Elizabethans and the early Augustans, if we may so label the school of Congreve and Vanbrugh; while those who concern themselves with literary psychology should find peculiar interest in a writer who, it seems, revealed himself in his plays as unreservedly as M. Bourget is said to do in his novels.

Racine and the Elizabethans both influenced Otway. He lacked, however, that power—that tumultuous imagination—by which the latter achieved the triumphs of romantic drama. A passage such as the following exposes at once his strength and his weakness:—

No; thou'rt my soul itself; wealth, friendship, honour,
All present joys and earnest of all future,
Are summed in thee; methinks, when in thy arms
Thus leaning on thy breast, one minute's more
Than a long thousand years of vulgar hours.
Why was such happiness not given me pure?
Why dashed with cruel wrongs, and bitter wantings?
Come, lead me forward now, like a tame lamb
To sacrifice. Thus in his fatal garlands,
Decked fine and pleased, the wanton skips and plays,
Trots by the enticing, flattering priestess' side,
And, much transported by his little pride,
Forgets his dear companions of the plain;
Till, by her bound, he's on the altar lain.
Yet then too hardly bleats, such pleasure's in the pain.

Incontestably, the lines have an Elizabethan flavour, reminding us, as Otway frequently does, of Fletcher—amongst other ways in their rather weak endings. But Elizabethan diction was meat too strong for "le tendre Otway," as Voltaire calls him; his diction, though often dramatic, is still more often prosaic.

In the last part of our quotation the French influence is apparent; it is a little sentimental. Racine is never sentimental. But those delicate subtleties of emotion which he, better than any other, has contrived to express, and which, it seems, can only be expressed in the purest literary form, might easily be mistaken for sentimentality by a slightly vulgar perception. The admirable and almost classic form of Otway's plays is certainly due to the great French master; and so, to some extent, is their preoccupation with emotional crises. But the truth and intensity of the emotion are the fruit of his own genius; as Johnson said, "he consulted Nature in his own breast": Castalio, Jaffier, and Don Carlos are reflections of his own character; their woes are the expression of his own tragic passion for Mrs. Barry. Truth and beauty of emotion, and a wonderful feeling for dramatic situations, kept Otway's plays alive for more than a hundred years; it is unthinkable that they should come to be forgotten in an age that believes itself civilized.

The text of this edition is based on the early quartos, and has been collated, greatly to its advantage, with Thornton (1813) and Roden Noel (1888); the work as a rule is scholarly and sound. When, however, a somewhat pedantic reliance on the quartos emboldens the editor to join issue with his predecessors—when, for instance, he prints as verse passages that are obviously prose—he is less happy. We may add that the critic who would achieve brilliant and convincing emendations must possess a feeling for literature more sure and far more delicate than, as the style of the Introduction shows, has been bestowed on Mr. McClumpha.

Dramatic Gossip.

On Thursday, the 22nd inst., Mr. Robert Arthur entered on the third of his Robertsonian revivals, the play being 'Caste.' A large audience, not too sophisticated for the theatrical conventions of 1867, received the performances with applause. For our part, we found the sentiment too gross, and the humour a little too obvious. With its set speeches, stage characters, stage humour, and stage pathos, 'Caste' is, of course, as conventional as 'Zaire' or 'Cato'; to attempt to act it realistically would be like attempting to act 'Rosmersholm' anyhow else. The performers are to be congratulated on having respected the conventions. Miss Madge Crichton and Mr. Fred. W. Pernain pleased us especially, for by resisting the temptation to blow the breath of modern life into the classic "Cockney lovers" of the Victorian stage, they contrived to give to the whole performance a certain archaic charm, and helped us to overlook the melodrama, false sentiment, and unfortunate quotations from the late Poet Laureate.

MR. ARTHUR HUNTER writes to confirm, from newspaper cuttings in his private collection, the statement made, on the authority of Joseph Knight, in our review a fortnight ago of Mr. Fyvie's 'Wits, Beaux, and Beauties of the Georgian Era,' that 'The Minor' was "first performed in Dublin on January 28th, 1760." He adds: "These interesting cuttings also settle the vexed question of Mrs. Jordan's first appearance on the stage, a question upon which most of her biographers differ. She made her first appearance at the Theatre Royal, Crow Street, Dublin, on November 24th, 1779, playing the part of Phebe in 'As You Like It.'"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. H. M.—R. C.—C. E. W.—Received.

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